Board of Trade Journal

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Organizing for Exports 5. The importance of the New Zealand market . . . 871
The Queen's Award to Industry . . . 875
EFTA Consultative Committee meeting . . . 875
Mexican Minister of Communications visits Britain . . . 875
'Focus on EFTA' . . . 875
'Metric markets will be the expanding markets' . . . 876
Applications for temporary exemption from import duty . . . 876
The import duties (Temporary exemptions (No. 2) order 1966) . . . 876
Burnley businessmen's mission to Moscow . . . 876
Oil in Navigable waters . . . 877
Marine inquiry . . . 877
Company inspector appointed . . . 877
Distributive Trades Conference . . . 877
Imports from Czechoslovakia . . . 879
Press advertising of Government services for exporters . . . 879
US and Canada store buyers' visits . . . 879
New Books . . . 880
Government surplus sales by auction . . . 883
Reports on science abroad . . . 884
Britain's first ten per cent census . . . 884

STATISTICS
The Economy: selected indicators . . . 885
United Kingdom Trade in March . . . 886
Business Monitor . . . 886
Orders in textile and clothing industries . . . 887
Production in cotton industry . . . 887
Output in wool textile industry . . . 887
Registration of British and foreign films . . . 888

EXHIBITIONS AND FAIRS
The Duke of Edinburgh's tour of the United States . . . 889
President of the Board of Trade to open British trade promotion in Oslo . . . 890
Atomic energy exhibition at Southampton . . . 890
British motor show in Montreal . . . 890
Lyons International Fair an important curtain raiser to British week in Lyons . . . 893

OVERSEAS TRADE AND EXPORTS
TRADE AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS
Rumania and Turkey . . . 894
£2·3 million loan for Nigeria . . . 894
Suspension of postal services with Jamaica . . . 894
Britain makes PVC development loan to Turkey . . . 894
Export Service Bulletin . . . 895
Reports on overseas markets in the 'Export Service Bulletin' . . . 895
Information for exporters . . . 896

TARIFF, CUSTOMS AND IMPORT REGULATIONS IN OPTIONAL OVERSEAS COUNTRIES
Algeria: Parcel shipments . . . 909
Australia: Details of tariff changes . . . 917
Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union: Import duty tariff quotas . . . 906
British Guiana: Customs tariff alterations. Exemptions from import duties . . . 904
Canada: Customs' rulings. Section 37A value for duty . . . 920
Chad (Republic of): Global quotas 1966/67 . . . 911
Chile: Import regulations. Amendments to import list . . . 903
Colombia: Import regulations . . . 900
Denmark: Import licensing . . . 906
France: Global quota for potatoes. Global quota for onions. Global quota for dessert apples. Amendments to previous notices . . . 905
Israel: Liberalization of imports . . . 909
Kenya: Import licensing regulations . . . 910
Malawi: Import control . . . 910
New Zealand: 1966-67 Import Licensing Schedule: Customs tariff review on some goods . . . 914
Portugal: Amendment to the import tariff . . . 904
Rhodesia: Suspension of duty . . . 910
Singapore: Pioneer Industries Ordinance . . . 913
Spain: Opening of global quotas Customs tariff. Home Tax Compensation Levy. Suspension of customs duties . . . 904
South Africa (Republic of): Customs tariff changes . . . 911
South Vietnam: Import duties . . . 913
Sudan: Diplomatic relations with Britain . . . 909
Sweden: Import duties abolished and reduced . . . 907
Tunisia: Temporary suspension of duty and taxes . . . 909
Turkey: Global import quotas and liberalization lists . . . 907
Uganda: Import licensing regulations . . . 910
United States: Tariff reductions—agreement with the United Kingdom. Marketing of certain wall charts . . . 917
Uruguay: Import taxes . . . 900
Venezuela: Customs duties . . . 900
Zambia: Customs tariff application . . . 911
INDEX TO STATISTICS . . . 920

Front cover photograph

Thirty leading British manufacturers have contributed to this colourful display of modern domestic textiles, part of the Cotton Board's Colour Design and Style Centre exhibition 'Contract Furnishing Fabrics and Domestic Textiles 1966'. After successful showing in London, Liverpool and Manchester the contract furnishings are on view at the Middlebrough College of Art before continuing a tour which includes Nottingham, Glasgow and Bristol.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, ADVERTISEMENTS, REPRINTS

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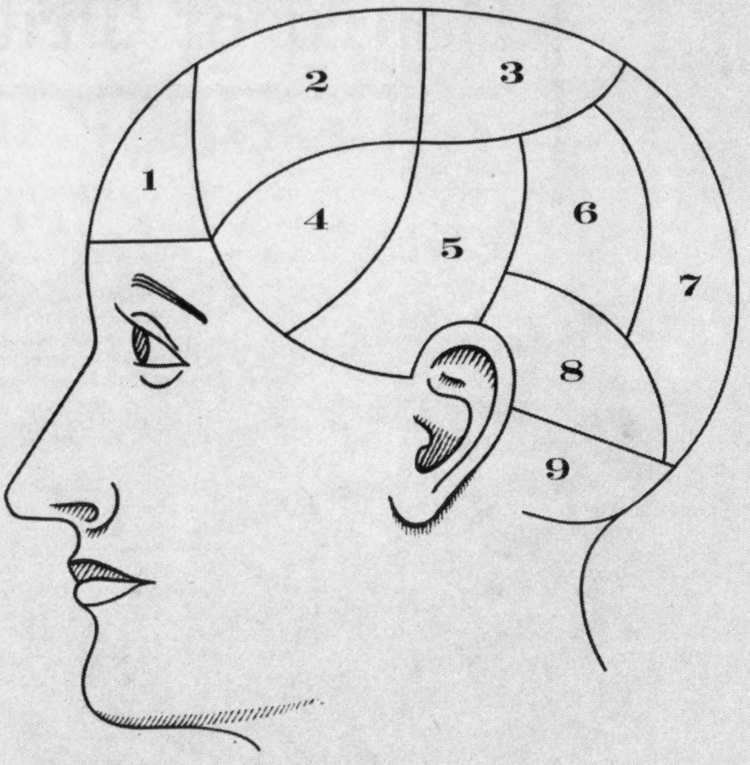

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ORGANIZING FOR EXPORTS—5

The importance of the New Zealand market

By Alexander Ross, chairman of the Committee for Exports to New Zealand and chairman of United Dominions Trust Limited.

In this series of articles, chairmen of the British National Export Council and its constituent councils and committees discuss the ways in which their organization aims to stimulate British exports. Previous articles have been by Mr. C. R. Wheeler, chairman of the Committee for Exports to Australia (January 21, page 111), Mr. A. R. Glen, chairman of the Export Council for Europe (December 10, 1965, page 1359), Mr. P. C. Allen, chairman of the Committee for Exports to Canada (November 5, 1965, page 1067), and Sir William McFadzean, chairman of BNEC (September 24, 1965, page 667).

IN JULY 1964 the British National Export Council was set up with responsibility for the development of British exports. The area of the Council's interest covers nine-tenths of the world export markets of the United Kingdom. To facilitate the work of the Council area committees were established: they included a Committee for Exports to New Zealand. As with all these bodies, membership of the New Zealand Committee is recruited from industrialists and manufacturers and exporters who have a specialist's acquaintance with the market and with the problems involved in improving it. The Committee also has the benefit of advice and assistance from Government officials. It meets regularly and through its chairman contributes to the collective ideas and recommendations put to the Export Council by its several committees. The New Zealand Committee also covers markets in the South Pacific islands of Fiji, Tonga, Pitcairn, the British Solomons and the New Hebrides.

New Zealand Committee

The Committee's objective is to improve the United Kingdom's share in the New Zealand market. Although experts do not always agree about an interpretation of a falling share of a particular market there is no doubt that the United Kingdom has failed to maintain the position of advantage which it held in New Zealand's import market. In 1954 this position was represented by 57 per cent of the total of New Zealand imports; in 1965 that proportion had fallen to 36.6 per cent. These figures demonstrate that it can be misleading to allow emphasis on money terms because United Kingdom exports to New Zealand in 1965 totalled £125 million – approximately the same as the amount for 1954. Simply stated, therefore, the Committee's aim is to reverse the trend.

To this end the Committee keeps itself fully informed of all matters relating to trade between the United Kingdom and New Zealand. To this information it adds that provided by the visits of its members to New Zealand. These visits are frequent and they have already enabled the Committee to acquire a much more valuable appreciation of the New Zealand import market and of the obstacles which have lain in the way of improving the United Kingdom's share of it. Based upon this detail plans can be promoted to remove, or at least to minimize, the difficulties. There is no offer of export services to individual companies – that is the work of the Board of Trade – nor is there encroachment on the work of the Government in evolving national trade policies, except by way of recommendation. The Committee is concerned with the overall stimulus which is necessary to encourage greater interest, not only in securing a higher export volume, but also in providing a higher standard of service.

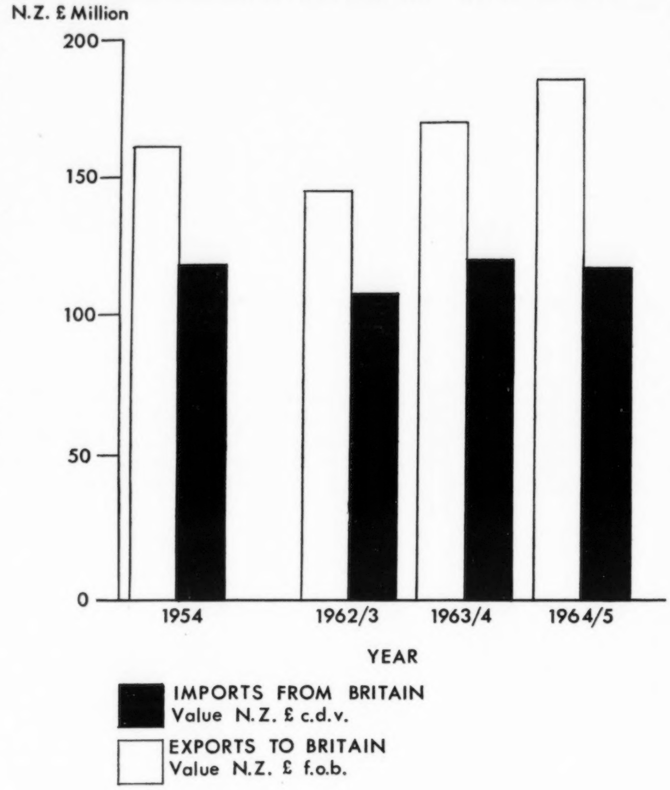
This LT 67 truck mounted precision crane, built by Priestman Brothers Ltd., Hull, is seen working on an extension to the overseas passenger section of the main airport building, Harewood International Airport, Christchurch, New Zealand. The tube structure of the Crane – which is mounted on a Foden chassis powered by a Gardner diesel engine – is fitted with a 100 ft. main boom and a 20 ft. fly jib. The owner is D. Nuttall Ltd., Christchurch.

The range of goods comprised in United Kingdom exports to New Zealand is very wide and the Committee decided that some degree of specializing was necessary. To meet this need responsibility was allocated to each Committee member for advice about his own particular sector of industry. The combination of collective and individual responsibility has worked well and has enabled the Committee to think in terms of expert advice, with the advantage that there is clear indication of the fields in which efforts need immediate intensification.

New Zealand trading statistics are well documented but the average businessman often has neither the time nor the facility for analysis of this statistical information – his concern is normally with the particular industry in which he is engaged. It will be part of the Committee's work to see that more analytical detail is available to the industries involved in the business of exporting to New Zealand.

Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade, recently provided an illuminating commentary on the United Kingdom trade relationship with New Zealand. He pointed out that by an annual purchase of £45 per head of British goods New Zealand is ahead of every other country except the Irish Republic. In terms of total trade between the two countries the annual average per head is greater than that of any other of our major trading partners.

NEW ZEALAND TRADE WITH BRITAIN



In the context of the earlier reference to the United Kingdom export total of £125 million it is significant that in the last 10 years New Zealand total imports have risen by £100 million. The United Kingdom has obtained little or none of this and it is both a reminder of past lack of success and a measure of the potential at which exporters must aim. It must also be remembered that the expansion within this figure, or something like it, is possible even with the present New Zealand import licensing system.

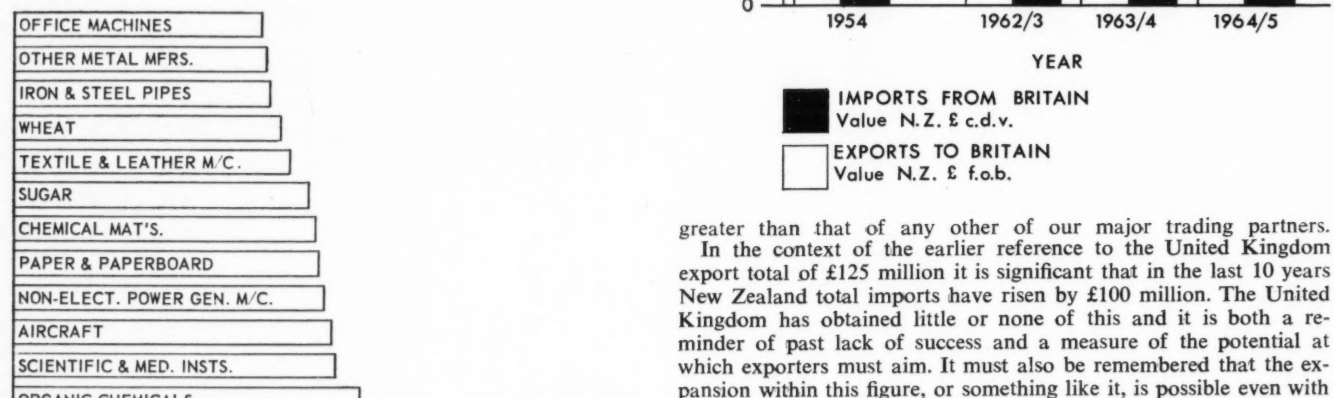
It is of course important also to remember that New Zealand's imports bill is heavily dependent on her own ability to export. That ability still rests largely on agricultural and timber products. More than half of all New Zealand exports are sold to Britain, which, by agreement, offers virtually unrestricted and duty free entry for, principally, meat and dairy produce. To an indefinable extent the future of United Kingdom exports to New Zealand will be affected by the outcome of present negotiations on the question of what is to happen when these agreements expire next year.

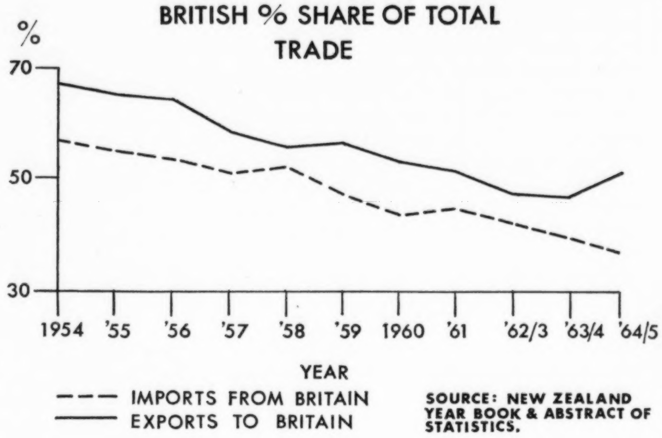
New Zealand Industry

The growth of New Zealand secondary industries has been impressive. Output now exceeds £1,000 million and, because of this expansion, purchases of plant and equipment over the past four

TOP 30 GROUPS OF TOTAL NEW ZEALAND IMPORTS

1964 – 1965





years alone have totalled more than £100 million. Only a small part of the output is exported due, in part, to comparatively high manufacturing costs. Exceptions to this are newsprint and wood plup which find a ready market in Australia. In this growing industrial field there is opportunity for British exporters especially those making high grade machine tools, electronic control systems, specialized machines, semi-manufactures, and the many other components of an essential and fast expanding industrial development.

We have to remember that New Zealand is facing financial difficulties very similar to those which are current in the United Kingdom. We have the same pernicious problem with the balance of payments. The serious implication for New Zealand is illustrated by her first ever drawing of £22.3 million from the International Monetary Fund and by her need to restrict imports by a licensing system which affects about two-thirds of all her imports. Reference is made later in this article to a collateral effect of the issue of import licences in its limitation of the choice of agents. It is a challenge to us to see that the United Kingdom obtains an increasing proportion of New Zealand's imports but there is no sense in disguising the fact that with falling overseas reserves and little remaining margin in which to tighten credit restriction New Zealand faces a difficult year in 1966.

Britain's share of the market

Much of the earlier work of the New Zealand Committe has necessarily been devoted to establishing the reasons for the failure of the United Kingdom to share in the increasing market for imported goods. It was not easy to extract from the complex situation just what were the causes of this failure but the principal of them can be conveniently divided into those in an historical or political category and those which relate to marketing. Of the former these are especially important:

(a) reciprocal trade agreements, actual or constructive, which support the New Zealand Government's policy of diversifying trade so as to reduce dependence on the United Kingdom market for the sale of agricultural products. This policy was accelerated when Britain showed a firm intention to seek entry into the European Common Market;

(b) the establishment by United Kingdom companies of subsidiary undertakings in New Zealand. These projects sought firstly an off-set to the disadvantage of distance and secondly the advantage of import licensing protection and other incentive offered by the New Zealand Government;

(c) the steady growth of New Zealand's secondary industries.

It is clearly undesirable and, in any case, virtually impossible for the New Zealand Committee to bring about any material change in these factors.

In the field of marketing, however, much can be done. Members of the New Zealand Committee between them cover frequent visits to New Zealand so that the Committee has the advantage, not only of individual reports about industries, but also valuable opinion about the state of New Zealand trade generally and about selling problems in particular. This information displays the following as the principal contributors to lack of movement in the level of United Kingdom exports to New Zealand:

Shingle from the bed of the Waimakiriri River in New Zealand is delivered to site in Christchurch and Canterbury by this new low weight Leyland Retriever articulated tipper of Farrier-Waimak Ltd. Christchurch.

(a) prices are alleged to be higher than those quoted from other sources – although quality appears to be well maintained;

(b) late and also long delivery dates;

(c) the possible failure of United Kingdom exporters to pay as much attention to the New Zealand market as they do to the near markets of Europe and the United States;

(d) the dilatory handling of correspondence and failure to supply adequate technical information to agents;

(e) poor sales literature, and an insufficiency in the instructions given for the use and assembly of plant and machinery;

(f) the employment of design and packaging which is inappropriate to the New Zealand market;

(g) a lack of support by United Kingdom manufacturers for their New Zealand agents and the failure by some of those agents to employ enlightened selling methods.

Solving the problems

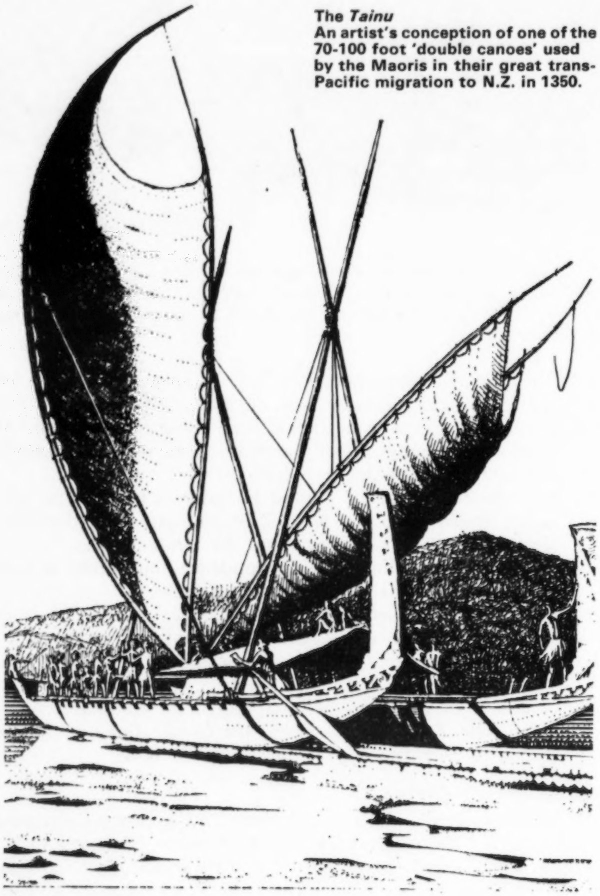
All these problems admit of solutions and it is the Committee's purpose to find them. Nevertheless, we have to recognize that we cannot expect a speedy arrest of the decline which has been operating for ten years, but we have started well in establishing a specialist committee here. There is no doubt about the goodwill which New Zealanders offer to us in our effort to improve our trade with them. In fact, that goodwill has been translated into some very practical help in the establishment of a counterpart committee in New Zealand.

The job of increasing exports must, ultimately, rest with the individual exporter but it is the aim of the New Zealand Committee to do everything possible to see that he is able to achieve that increase. As a general principle the best method to employ is that of constant meetings between buyers and sellers. It is only by this means that the seller can, firstly, gauge properly what is the nature and quality of the goods required and, secondly, ensure that he is immediately acquainted with the changing needs of his markets.

The Committee has already sponsored three trade missions to New Zealand and many other trade associations and Chambers of Commerce have planned similar missions for the next 18 months. These missions have a particularly favourable opportunity for widespread publicity as the New Zealand press, radio and television services offer willing co-operation in arranging interviews.

While dependence may be placed on trade missions to secure an overall impact on the market there are many smaller industries

New Zealand wasn't too far away for its first traders



The *Tainu*
An artist's conception of one of the 70-100 foot 'double canoes' used by the Maoris in their great trans-Pacific migration to N.Z. in 1350.

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whose value cannot be adequately represented in this sort of general approach. For them there is the need for individual visits by experts in particular industries so that competition in them may be by a much higher degree of expert selling. It is vital to our project that we should emphasize the great value which must be attached to such visits and the Committee will certainly do whatever it can to promote them.

In many of the world markets Britain has to undertake promotion of a 'British image' as a necessary preliminary to a selling campaign. An exercise of this nature is expensive – especially when it reaches the compass of the 'British Weeks' which have been increasingly employed as a major public relations exercise. Although in New Zealand there is no need for us to indulge in this degree of image creation, improvement in that image is certainly necessary. There is no doubt that New Zealanders still possess a very strong inclination to 'buy British': they readily resolve any doubts in our favour. But we cannot count on sentiment to sell goods. It is no longer possible for us to expect that our goods will be bought simply because of the special ties which exist between New Zealand and the United Kingdom. Today sales can only be made by supplying the right goods at the right price and at the right time.

Import licensing

Import licensing, though it may set a ceiling on total imports, does not prevent our increasing our share of that total. That we aim to do, but as a means of partially circumventing import restriction many British exporters have, with the full co-operation of the New Zealand Government, arranged for their products to be manufactured in New Zealand, either through the medium of a subsidiary company or under a royalty agreement. This sort of venture has succeeded, particularly in a wide range of consumer goods. In this way a double advantage results; firstly, British manufacturers earn a profit from New Zealand; and, secondly, New Zealand enjoys a welcome reduction in the volume of her imports of consumer goods. It is likely that success in the field of these smaller units can, in time, be extended to much larger items.

The system of import licensing has given rise to what must be an unexpected effect on agencies. The authority given by the licence is vested in the agent: the British exporter has no 'right' in it: so that any large scale or even detail rationalization in United Kingdom industry can present a problem with agency. With the resultant export grouping arrangements it will often be found that there is more than one New Zealand agent involved. It might well be that the group could be adequately represented by the best of the agents concerned but because of the manner in which the import licensing system is worked it is often unavoidably better to retain the other agent or agents involved in order to retain the benefit attached to the licences which they hold. It is very difficult to find an alternative agent who holds the requisite licence. On the other hand for those goods which are free from licensing New Zealanders expect to see modern and sophisticated market techniques and much goodwill has been lost through poor representation in the past.

Prospect

In August 1967 New Zealand will be holding its third International Trade Fair in Wellington. Every possible endeavour is being made to ensure that participation by the United Kingdom is worthy of this country's great trading reputation. This is an opportunity for a special effort to deal competently with such competitors as the Australians and the Americans who will undoubtedly be fully represented. But this is only an event in the long process which will be needed to attract much more business to the United Kingdom. This process will call for unflagging effort and ingenuity and both the United Kingdom and the New Zealand Committees intend to make a continuous contribution of both.

We have made a good beginning and we are already encouraged to believe that New Zealanders will find their natural preference for United Kingdom goods is steadily strengthened not only by the right quality and price of the goods but also by our detailed appraisal of the New Zealand market and of precisely what it needs.

Note: An announcement on the New Zealand Import Licensing Schedule for the year July 1, 1966 *to June* 30, 1967, *appears on page* 914 *of this issue.*

The Queen's Award to Industry

THE FIRST Queen's Awards to Industry were announced on April 21, the personal birthday of HM the Queen, and the full list of industrial concerns to whom the award has been made will be published in next week's *Board of Trade Journal.* It is intended that the emblem of the Award (seen here) should be displayed in a wide variety of ways consistent with the dignity of an emblem signifying a Royal connection. The design of the emblem suits many potential uses by industry ranging from export packing case stencils and lapel badges to flags and stationery. It may also appear on goods themselves.

Arrangements for next year's Award

Applicants who have been unsuccessful this year and current Award holders are free to apply for next year's Award. The closing date for applications will be October 31, 1966 and not December 31 as it was for this year's Award. The address of the office of the Queen's Award to Industry is 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Sullivan 7000).

EFTA Consultative Committee meeting

AT THE TWELFTH meeting of the European Free Trade Association Consultative Committee on April 15 the chair was taken by Mr. Kare Willoch, Minister of Commerce and Shipping of Norway, currently chairman of the EFTA Council. The various delegations to the meeting were made up of representatives of industry, commerce and trade unions of the EFTA countries. The agenda provided for a full discussion of EFTA affairs, both internal and external.

On external relations the Consultative Committee held a full discussion of the need and prospects for creating a wider European market. There was agreement that EFTA should continue to press for such a solution, though doubts were expressed whether any early results could be achieved. In the meantime everything should be done to extend EFTA co-operation and to remove existing frictions inside the Association, particularly the British surcharge on imports.

There was a further discussion of the proposal to set up a new body in EFTA to keep under review the economic and social problems resulting from structural changes caused by integration. The general view was that this subject would best be dealt with by establishing a working group within the framework of the Consultative Committee. The discussion will be reported to the EFTA Council, which must take the necessary decisions.

Discussion of internal EFTA matters was based on a detailed report from the Secretary-General. The meeting took note of the work which was continuing on various aspects of EFTA co-operation with the object of ensuring as far as possible the smooth working of the industrial Free Trade Area which would come into full effect between the EFTA countries at the end of 1966.

The Consultative Committee had an exchange of views on international and national action to celebrate the abolition of tariffs and quotas on industrial goods in EFTA at the end of 1966.

The new system of investment grants in the United Kingdom was criticised by a number of members of the Committee, and it was proposed that the question be examined in EFTA. Some concern was expressed also at the way in which the application of certain credit restrictions in the United Kingdom might affect EFTA enterprises established in that country.

Mr. Willoch said that he would report the views of the Consultative Committee to the meeting of EFTA Ministers in Bergen in a month's time. Their views would be given full consideration.

Simulated rice paddy and an English winter provided these extreme test conditions for field proving of the new sealed disc brakes developed by Massey-Ferguson for the 45·5 horse-power MF 135 *tractor. Developed primarily for use in paddy operations, the new brakes are being introduced by the company as a factory fitted option. Test engineers reproduced paddy conditions, as severe as any that the sealed brake tractor will meet in rice cultivations around the world, in this test tank at the Massey-Ferguson School of Farm Mechanization in England. The tractor covered* 200 *miles in this test, and the verdict of the engineers at the end of it was 'perfect results'. Other sample units have been subjected to extensive field trials over several months in a number of countries.*

Mexican Minister of Communications visits Britain

ING. JOSE ANTONIO PADILLA SEGURA, the Mexican Minister of Communications has been visiting Britain from April 19 and leaves today (April 22). The Minister who has been accompanied by the Directors-General of Civil Aviation, Telecommunications and Railways has been meeting representatives of British industry. The party met Mr. Roy Mason, Minister of State, Board of Trade, on April 19 and on the same day met Mr. Anthony Wedgwood Benn, Postmaster-General, and visited the Post Office Tower in London.

Last October, Lord Rhodes, Parliamentary Secretary at the Board of Trade, visited Mexico and in December, Lic. Don. Campos Salas, the Mexican Minister of Industry and Commerce, came to the United Kingdom as a guest of Her Majesty's Government. The present visit is further evidence of the friendly relations existing between the two countries and a mutual desire to see an increase in trade. Mexico with her outstanding combination of political stability and rapid economic growth offers great opportunities to British industry.

Note: Trade with Mexico for 1965 was: United Kingdom imports £10.3 million; United Kingdom exports £18.5 million.

'Focus on EFTA'

OVER 30,000 copies of a leaflet drawing attention to the dismantling of trade barriers within the European Free Trade Association are being distributed to firms, chambers of commerce, universities and colleges of technology by the Board of Trade's EFTA Information Centre.

This leaflet, entitled *Focus on EFTA*, shows that generally EFTA protective tariffs, now reduced to only 20 per cent of their pre-EFTA levels, will disappear at the end of this year. It also describes sources of advice and information on EFTA suitable for the exporter and general inquirer.

Copies of the leaflet can be obtained free of charge from the EFTA Information Centre, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2479 and 2480).

INDEX INQUIRIES

***Inquiries about the detailed contents of the* JOURNAL *(dates on which particular articles, etc., were published) should for convenience be made to the Board of Trade Library (Abbey 7877, Ext. 3038) who compile the half-yearly index to the* JOURNAL.**

'Metric markets will be the expanding markets'

THE QUESTION 'Is the changeover to the metric system worth it?' was answered by Mr. Edmund Dell, Joint Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Technology, opening the conference of the British Standards Institution at Imperial College, London, on April 14.

Mr. Dell said: 'We know that somewhere between 50-60 per cent of our exports go to metric countries and the proportion is rising. We know that there are moves in the non-metric area to look at the question again. We don't know exactly, and I believe it is a statistician's nightmare, how much of world trade is conducted in metric products but it must be something like 75 per cent – though I hasten to add that this is only a guess. So the question is not really why we are doing this, because the plain fact is that we have to do it, even though it means that for some time ahead our exporters, as now, will have to operate two complete sets of standards of measures; one for the constantly decreasing part of the world which is non-metric at present, and the other for the metric majority increased as it will be by our domestic market. It is clear that the general sweep of change will lead to universal adoption of the metric system sooner rather than later. The last great stronghold is North America, and even there moves are afoot which may well lead to a change. Within the last few months Congress in the United States has passed a bill authorizing the Minister of Commerce to make a study of the implications of a changeover to the metric system there.

'We are sure that the metric markets will be the expanding markets and we believe therefore our changeover to the metric system will assist us to secure our share in these markets. There are particular problems in particular industries, particularly those which have a strong North American base, such as the petroleum, automobile and aerospace industries. It may well be that for those particular areas of industry the change will be considerably slower than in other sectors of industry. But I believe that the tide towards universal adoption of the metric system is now running too strongly for it to be halted, or even slowed.'

Earlier Mr. Dell had recalled that when the Conference was opened by Mr. Frank Cousins last year his opening address was directed towards the role of standards in increasing exports. Mr. Cousins had gone on to express the view that it would take time to adopt the metric system in this country but that we should make progress in this direction because of the importance of the metric area of the world. Since then, Mr. Dell reminded the Conference, the President of the Board of Trade had made his announcement that the Government backed the changeover to the metric system within industry and considered it desirable that the system should be adopted sector by sector over a period of 10 years. The Ministry of Technology had had responsibility for furthering the change during the last couple of months having taken it over from the Board of Trade. The Ministry had announced recently the setting up of the Joint Standing Committee on Metrication composed of representatives of Government departments and industry which would have the task of planning and guiding the process and advising on how to overcome the very considerable problems which it would bring in its train. He thought that we should have from the Standing Committee a clearer idea fairly soon of those sectors of industry in which it would be possible to advance most quickly, those in which progress would be somewhat slower and those which would take longest of all.

The title of the Conference was 'The change to the metric system in the United Kingdom and its relation to international standards'. Mr. Dell stressed that the opportunity should be taken to bring our standards up to date and aligned with international agreements in the process. The British Standards Institution would have a major role in the planning and practice of the whole operation.

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, are will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by May 6, 1966.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
29.22	*NN*-Diethylaniline . .	As in previous column .	December 31, 1966	6838
29.34	Triphenyltin acetate . .	As in previous column .	December 31, 1966	6843
29.35	3:5-Dichloro-4-hydroxy-lutidine.	3, 5-Dichloro-2, 6-dimethyl-4-pyridinol.	December 31, 1966	6841

Note: Withdrawal of application.

Interested parties will wish to know that the application for temporary exemption from import duty of Nickel formate (29.14) published on page 120 in the *Board of Trade Journal,* January 21, 1966, has been withdrawn.

The import duties (temporary exemptions) (No. 2) order 1966

THE TREASURY have made the Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions) (No. 2) Order 1966. This Order provides that sulphuric acid shall be temporarily exempted from import duty until December 31, 1966.

The Order came into operation on April 20, 1966, and has been published as Statutory Instrument No. 421. Copies may be obtained from Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

Burnley businessmen's mission to Moscow

THE EXPORT GROUP of the Burnley and District Chamber of Commerce is to send a 10-man mission to Moscow on May 16 to 20. Many of the firms represented are makers of textile machinery. Two textile manufacturers are also joining the group, one of them specializing in man-made fibres; other kinds of industrial machinery are also represented on the mission which is receiving financial assistance from the British National Export Council.

The leader of the delegation, and chairman of the Burnley Chamber of Commerce Export Group, is Mr. J. B. Ashworth, of Ascotex Limited. Accompanying the group will be Mrs. Doreen Hitchcock, secretary of the Export Group, and organizer of the mission.

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Oil in Navigable Waters

WITH EFFECT FROM April 19, 1966, the prohibition which applies to the discharge of oil from British ships registered in the United Kingdom has been extended to apply to British ships registered in Jersey, Guernsey, and the Isle of Man.

Ship owners are being given periods of one and three years respectively, in which to ensure that their vessels are fitted with equipment necessary to comply with the Regulations appropriate to their ships.

The Oil in Navigable Waters Act, 1955, already prohibits the discharge of oil from British ships registered in the United Kingdom. Ship owners requiring further information may obtain copies of the Act and relevant Statutory Instruments from HMSO or write for information to the Secretary, Board of Trade, Marine Navigational Aids Branch, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

Note:

The following legislation is applicable:

(a) The Oil in Navigable Waters Act, 1955.

(b) The Oil in Navigable Waters (Heavy Diesel Oil) Regulations, 1956 (S.I. 897/1956).

(c) The Oil in Navigable Waters (Records) Regulations 1957, (S.I. 357/1957).

(d) Regulations 2 and 4 of the Oil in Navigable Waters (Exceptions and Exemptions) Regulations 1958 S.I. 1060/1958.

(e) The Oil in Navigable Waters (Ships' Equipment) (No. 1) Regulations 1956, S.I. 1423/1956 which Regulations shall come into effect on April 19, 1967.

(f) The Oil in Navigable Waters (Ships' Equipment) Regulations, 1957 S.I. 1424/1957 which Regulations shall come into effect on April 19, 1969.

(g) The Oil in Navigable Waters (Jersey) Order 1966, S.I. 1966 No. 395 (Price 3d., by post 6d.).

(h) The Oil in Navigable Waters (Jersey) Regulations 1966.

(i) The Oil in Navigable Waters (Guernsey) Order 1966, S.I. 1966 No. 393 (Price 3d., by post 6d.).

(j) The Oil in Navigable Waters (Guernsey) Regulations, 1966.

(k) The Oil in Navigable Waters (Isle of Man) Order 1966, S.I. 1966 No. 394 (Price 3d., by post 6d.).

(l) The Oil in Navigable Waters (Isle of Man) Regulations 1966.

Copies of the Act and Statutory Instruments may be obtained from HMSO, 49 High Holborn, London, W.C.1, and branches of by post from HMSO, PO Box 569, London, S.E.1.

Marine inquiry

THE FORMAL INVESTIGATION to be held into the circumstances attending the collision between the m.v. 'Sir Joseph Rawlinson' O.N. 306069, the s.s. 'Danube VIII' O.N. 180863 and the dumb hopper barge 'Black Deep' O.N. 148709 in the Thames Estuary on September 28, 1965, will open at 10.30 a.m. on Tuesday, June 21, in the Council Chamber, Agriculture House, Knightsbridge, London, S.W.1.

Distributive Trades Conference

THE DISTRIBUTIVE TRADES CONFERENCE, arranged by the Economic Development Committee for the Distributive Trades, is to be held at the Hotel Metropole, Brighton, from May 8 to May 10. Its object is to provide both individual traders and organizations of management and workpeople in the retail and wholesale field with an opportunity to discuss the common problems facing them today.

The Conference will be addressed by Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade; Lord Cole, chairman of Unilever Limited; and the chairman of the EDC for the Distributive Trades, Mr. Hugh Weeks, CMG.

The whole of May 9 will be devoted to Working Group discussions on such topics as capital investment and the advisability of incentives; voluntary groups, food and non-food; new retailing techniques; recruitment, training and a career structure for distribution; terminal and handling arrangements; flexibility of shop hours; relations with shoppers.

Application forms for the Conference can be obtained from the Conference Secretary, Distributive Trades Conference, National Economic Development Office, 21/41 Millbank, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Victoria 3811).

Company inspector appointed

THE BOARD OF TRADE in pursuance of the powers conferred on them by Section 165(b) of the Companies Act, 1948, have appointed Mr. Robert Turnbull, A.C.I.S., of Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, to act as Inspector to investigate the affairs of Service Distributors (Agencies) Limited, Service Distributors (Holdings) Limited, Service Distributors (Marketing) Limited, and Service Distributors (Products) Limited.

HOW TO BUILD UP MAILING LISTS OF OVERSEAS BUYERS

Lists of potential importers of British products in all overseas countries are available to exporters from the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade.

These lists enable exporters to mail details of their products or new lines to potential buyers in all parts of the world at appropriate intervals.

Many firms have found that direct mail of this kind, limited to brief concrete details in the language of the country concerned, can become a valuable supplement to the efforts of the salesman overseas.

Inquiries for these lists of overseas importers should be made to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 245) (Telex 25977). The type of goods involved and the countries to be covered should be indicated.

The board of directors of Frederick Braby and Co. Ltd., the £3 million engineering enterprise, just before their 101st annual general meeting, presided over by Mr. A. J. W. Green, the chairman. In a statement to the meeting Mr. Green said 'I am pleased to say that the group is making a positive contribution to the nation's export drive and some 22 per cent of the turnover has been derived from overseas sales.' Auto-Diesels Ltd., the principal subsidiary of the group, last year exported 50.4 per cent of the total turnover, compared with 42.2 per cent in the previous year. The members of the board seen here are (left to right): Air Cdr. J. Warburton, Mr. R. W. Hancock, Mr. R. B. MacKinnon, Mr. J. S. C. Chandler, Mr. A. J. W. Green, Mr. R. T. Purves, Mr. L. W. Parncutt, Mr. J. V. Thomas and Mr. C. Braby.

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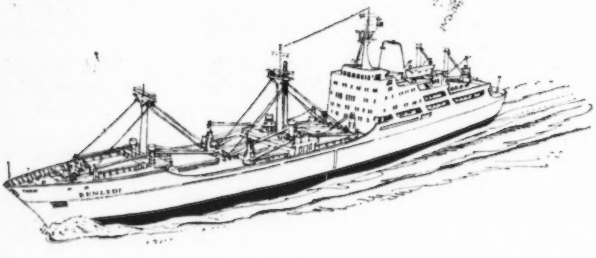

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PERFORMING RIGHT TRIBUNAL

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Rule 5 of the Performing Right Tribunal Rules, 1965, of a reference to the Tribunal under Section 25 of the Copyright Act, 1956, by the **Ice Rinks Association, whose address is Sportsdrome, Limited, Clevedon Road, East Twickenham, Middlesex** (hereinafter called 'the originator'). A copy of the notice of reference has been served on the **Performing Right Society, Limited, of 29-33 Berners Street, London, W.1** (hereinafter called 'the licensing body'). For the purpose of calculating the period of 42 days referred to in Rule 9 of the Rules, such service is deemed to have been effected on March 30, 1966.

The reference concerns a dispute with regard to a licensing scheme, operated by the licensing body, and known as Standard Tariff IR, under which it grants licences for the performance of music on premises containing ice rinks.

The originator states that it is an association of proprietors and operators of about 18 ice skating rinks in England, and that its purpose is to safeguard the interests of its members.

The originator alleges that the licensing scheme is unreasonable, in that it requires a licensee to disclose either his actual gross annual takings or the actual annual attendances at the licensed premises; that the rate of royalty required is excessive; that the method of calculating the royalty payable in respect of season ticket holders is arbitrary; that the requirement of certification by an accountant of returns under the scheme is unreasonable; and that a licensee should not be required to pay the licence fee for a year in advance.

Any organization or person wishing to object to the credentials of the originator, or to be made a party to the proceedings, must make application for the purpose in the manner prescribed by the Performing Right Tribunal Rules, 1965, not later than May 21, 1966.

Performing Right Tribunal,
Chancery House,
53-64 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

H. W. CLARKE,
Secretary.

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PERFORMING RIGHT TRIBUNAL

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Rule 5 of the Performing Right Tribunal Rules, 1965, of a reference to the Tribunal under Section 25 of the Copyright Act, 1956, by the **Theatres' National Committee, of Faraday House, 8-10 Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2** (hereinafter called 'the originator'). A copy of the notice of reference has been served on the **Performing Right Society, Limited, of 29-33 Berners Street, London, W.1** (hereinafter called 'the licensing body'). For the purpose of calculating the period of 42 days referred to in Rule 9 of the Rules, such service is deemed to have been effected on April 6, 1966.

The reference concerns a dispute with regard to a licensing scheme, operated by the licensing body, under which it grants licences for the performance of music at variety shows, revues, concert parties, pantomimes, musical shows and musical revues, in accordance with certain tariffs which apply to such performances.

The originator states that it is an organization claiming to be representative of persons requiring licences in cases to which the scheme applies.

The originator alleges that the licensing scheme is unreasonable in that the licensing body has introduced three different tariffs, known as Tariff V, VA and VB respectively, to replace a single tariff (the said Tariff V) which previously governed performances of the types in question, and which was considered satisfactory in operation. The single tariff was agreed in 1963, after lengthy negotiations between the originator and the licensing body, and the originator contends that it is undesirable and unreasonable to alter a negotiated tariff after such a short time.

Any organization or person wishing to object to the credentials of the originator, or to be made a party to the proceedings, must make application for the purpose in the manner prescribed by the Performing Right Tribunal Rules, 1965, not later than May 28, 1966.

Performing Right Tribunal,
Chancery House,
53-64 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

H. W. CLARKE,
Secretary.

Press advertising of Government services for exporters

THE BOARD OF TRADE has resumed its 'Call Export Intelligence' advertising campaign. The campaign will again emphasize the wide range of services and export facilities made freely available to British industry by the Board of Trade.

The new phase of the campaign will run from April 18, to the end of August and will cost approximately £65,000. Advertisements featuring particular export services as well as specific export opportunities will appear in national daily and national Sunday newspapers and London evening newspapers. A number of specialized journals which reach a wide selection of British industrial management as well as the Board's own publication, the *Board of Trade Journal*, will also be used in the new phase (see page 881 of this issue).

Results of campaign so far

The number of inquiries directly attributable to advertising during the first year of the campaign was over 11,000, the majority of them coming from firms in London, the South East and Eastern regions. The quality of the inquiries has been such that many are expected to result in export business.

In addition to the direct response, the campaign is known to have greatly increased industry's general awareness of the Board of Trade's export services and it has been an important factor in the large increase in total inquiries handled by the Board's Export Services Branch. These show an increase of 18.25 per cent for the first year of the campaign (April 1965 – March 1966) as compared with the preceding twelve months.

United States and Canada store buyers to visit Britain

THE BOARD OF TRADE have been advised that buyers from the following stores, which will be holding promotions this year featuring British goods, will be visiting Britain during the end of April and in May. Manufacturers and exporters wishing to meet these buyers should contact The London Buying House which is Associated Merchandising Corporation, 62-64, Brook Street, London, W.1. (Tel. Mayfair 5266).

RICHS INC. ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Dates of promotion: October 10-29.

Name of Buyer	Merchandise sought
Mr. P. J. Stelling	Vice-President Accessories, women's and children's wear, shoes.
Mrs. D. Coplan	Better coats and suits.
Mrs. V. Minney	Speciality shop.
Miss F. Brunson	Books.
Mr. Sol Kent	Fashion Director.

CARSON PIRIE, SCOTT & CO., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Dates of promotion: September 19-30.

Name of Buyer	Merchandise sought
Mr. E. La Velle	Women's casual shoes.
Mr. N. Schmitz	Women's and children's shoes and intimate apparel.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, VANCOUVER, B.C.
Dates of promotion: May 12-21.

Name of Buyer	Merchandise sought
Miss M. E. Keys	Mirror room and millinery.

Imports from Czechoslovakia

BY Notice to Importers No. 1148, dated April 14, 1966, the licensing arrangements for imports from Czechoslovakia over the period ending March 31, 1967 are being continued on broadly the same basis as last year (see *Board of Trade Journal*, March 25, 1966, page 680/682). Some quotas have been increased and there have been certain extensions in the range of goods which may be imported under open individual licences.

Goods on open general licence

All goods hitherto imported under the Open General Licence will continue to be so admissible, i.e. without the need for individual licences. They are listed in full in the Second Schedule of Notice to Importers No. 1100.

Goods on quota

Annex A to this Notice (see *Board of Trade Journal*, March 25 last) lists the goods on quota and, except for item No. 35 in so far as it relates to fresh apples and pears, licences will be issued to the values or quantities shown only on the production of quota certificates issued by the Czechoslovak authorities in London, i.e. on the same basis as has applied for many years.

Goods on open individual licence

Many other goods may continue to be imported without restriction on quantity against open individual licences. The complete range of such goods is broadly as listed in Appendix B of Notice to Importers No. 1145 dated March 19, 1965 (see *Board of Trade Journal*, March 26, 1965, pages 696/697) which relates to imports from Hungary. There are, however, no arrangements for the import from Czechoslovakia under such licences of fresh fruit or fresh vegetables.

Holders of open individual licences issued during earlier years have already been informed of the extension of the period of validity until March 31, 1967; these licences are now automatically extended in scope to include any additional types of goods in the category concerned importable under the new arrangements for 1966/67, and need *not* be returned to the Board for amendment. Traders not yet holding open individual licences they require may make application as shown in the following paragraph.

Applications for licences

All applications for licences should be made on form ILB/A and be sent to the Board of Trade, Import Licensing Branch, Hillgate House, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. Traders requiring open individual licences should complete separate applications for each category of goods required. It would be most useful if applicants would quote the O.I.L. Prefix of the category shown in the second column of Annex B of Notice to Importers No. 1145 concerning Hungary. *Each application should be accompanied by a statement as worded in Annex B.* On page 3 of the application form, *only* the applicant's name, address, and reference (if any) and the country of consignment and origin (Czechoslovakia) should be entered. (Licences issued under the terms of this Notice will be valid only for goods consigned directly from Czechoslovakia.)

Other requirements as regards agricultural and food products

It should be noted that agricultural and food imports continue to be subject to the appropriate animal, public or plant health requirements (and qualitative restrictions in the case of grass and clover seed). Further information on these may be obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food at the following addresses:

Animal Health requirements

Animal Health Division, I, Hook Rise South, Tolworth, Surrey. (Tel. Derwent 6611).

Public Health requirements

Animal Health Division, II, Hook Rise South, Tolworth, Surrey. (Tel. Derwent 6611).

Plant Health requirements

Horticulture Division, I, Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Victoria 8511).

Qualitative restriction (for seeds)

Seeds Branch, Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Victoria 8511).

UNDERTAKING BY IMPORTER

If an open individual licence is issued in respect of my/our application(s) reference .... dated .... relating to imports from Czechoslovakia under the provisions of Notice to Importers No. 1148, I/we undertake to supply to the Board of Trade such information about imports under the licence as may be requested from time to time.

Name and address of applicant: Signature ....

.... Status ....

(Proprietor, partner, company director, company secretary)

....

Any inquiries about the above Notice to Importers should be made to Import Licensing Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 7161).

New Books

Instruments, Electronics, Automation Year Book and Buyers Guide, 1966. 2nd edition. Editor, T. G. Williams. Compiled in co-operation with *Instrument Review, Electronic Engineering* and *Control* (688 pages. Morgan Brothers (Publishers) Ltd., 60s.). This useful directory, well laid out and presented and covering a wide subject field, was published for the first time last year, and has now appeared in a considerably enlarged second edition. The main directory sections consist of an alphabetical list of firms, with addresses, telephone and telex numbers; and a buyers' guide which provides an alphabetical index to the goods they manufacture under 4,600 product headings. The value of the publication is greatly increased however, and extended to scientists and technologists, by the inclusion of 'equipment surveys' which contain technical background information and tabulated performance data and specifications for equipment commercially available in a number of categories, such as pressure transducers, electrical moisture meters, turbine flowmeters. Those included last year have been brought up to date, and three additional surveys (on hygrometers, pH meters and electrodes, and digital computers) have been added in the new edition, bringing the number to 22. Because of its size, the survey of digital computers has had to be printed separately on a sheet of paper over a yard square – and, no doubt, it will be affixed to the wall of many offices. For those who require to keep this survey with the volume the provision of a loose envelope is unsatisfactory, and it is to be hoped that the publishers will supply a gussetted pocket on the back cover in future editions. Among other features in the directory are a who's who of prominent people in the industry; a concise guide to the services provided by the Board of Trade to assist firms in building up their export markets; an index of trade names; and a 100-page 'illustrated products' section of manufacturers' advertisements which often provide detailed information on the products listed in the buyers' guide. This directory covers industries which clearly have great export potential, and it is a pity that the editor has not facilitated its use by overseas buyers by providing foreign language glossaries for the buyers' guide section. There is a considerable overlap in the scope of this directory and the *British Instruments Directory and Data Handbook* (published in alternate years by United Science Press Ltd., for the Scientific Instrument Manufacturers' Association and the British Scientific Instrument Research Association); but sample spot checks, even in the instruments field, appear to indicate that the two directories complement each other.

The British Balance of Payments, edited by D. J. Robertson and L. C. Hunter (187 pages. Oliver and Boyd, 30s.). This volume is a reprint, between hard covers, of a special symposium which was first published in the February 1966 issue of the *Scottish Journal of Political Economy*. The balance of payments question has been a grave preoccupation of British governments ever since the war; and it is now realized that it is susceptible of neither an easy nor a quick solution. In spite of all that has been written in the daily and weekly press, however, this is the first full-length treatment of the subject that has appeared for some years. The distinguished team of economists who have contributed to the symposium successively deal with the progress of British exports since 1945; imports and the terms of trade; earnings and payments on invisible account; the effects of fiscal policy on the balance of payments; short-term monetary movements and the international position of sterling; long-term capital movements; and an analysis of British trade with Europe.

The Structure of Industry in Britain, by G. C. Allen. 2nd edition (220 pages. Longmans, 13s. 6d.). The five years that have elapsed since the publication of the first edition of Professor Allen's useful monograph have seen so many changes and developments that a substantially revised edition has become necessary to bring the discussion of events and policies completely up to date. Changes in the structure and organization of British industry since 1960, and in government policy towards industry, are emphasised; and the economic planning procedures introduced during the last few years are described and discussed in the context of the general enlargement of the state's economic functions. Other subjects examined in the light of recent changes include monopolies and restrictive practices, criticism of British industrial performance, nationalized industries, the location of industry, and the incomes policy and industrial relations. The structure and purpose of the book remain unchanged, however – to show how the *modus operandi* of the British industrial system is affected by constant changes in structure, organization and economic policy.

Industrial Training International (Published by Newman Neame Ltd., for Pergamon Press, 4 Fitzroy Square, W.1. Monthly 5s., annual subscription £3 3s. Special introductory subscription £2 2s.). The Industrial Training Act of 1964 has brought about a revolution in occupational training. What, in Britain, had been previously almost entirely restricted to the new entrant at craft level, is being converted to a comprehensive, national system covering all industries and all levels. This new monthly journal is intended for everyone in industry and commerce concerned in training. Its Honorary Advisory Editorial Board is an impressive one drawn from the academic world as well as from industry. Whilst emphasis is placed on training in the industrial environment notice is given to the work being done in the colleges. About equal attention is given to methods and to machines, while book reviews and reviews of new machines seem likely to be regular features. The main article in the first issue (April 1966) is an interview conducted by the editor with James G. Stewart, Under Secretary, Ministry of Labour and head of the Ministry's Training Department in which the objectives and achievements of the Industrial Training Act are discussed. The standard of production is good and the lay-out visually stimulating.

Bibliography of Industrial Market Research, by F. T. Pearce and A. G. Choyce (88 pages. Industrial Marketing Research Association, c/o Mr. W. McGrange, Dunlop Chemical Products Division, Chester Road Factory, Erdington, Birmingham 24. 20s. to non-members of IMRA). This bibliography forms a special issue of the Association's *Journal and Proceedings*, being volume 1, number 4. It was formulated as a working document for the IMRA Techniques Committee to assist it in developing its study programme. It deals with marketing research in relation to industrial goods, and with such related subjects as forecasting, econometrics and other statistical topics, and motivation research. The bibliography makes no claim to be definitive and it is pointed out that not every item has been examined rigorously by the compilers. Nevertheless, since much of the material has been personally recommended by experts in the field, and the remainder gathered from other bibliographies on marketing, it is hoped that the result will prove useful to users. It includes material published to the end of 1964, and covers items published in the major European languages and much issued in the United States of America. The form of the listing is alphabetical by author, with a 10 page index of subjects. Most entries include an annotation of varying usefulness and detail.

Scotland – the Vital Market; Section 1: Development, by G. D. Credland and B. E. Lumby; Section 2: Distribution, by G. T. Murray and I. la Frenais (233 pages. Scottish Television Ltd., Wingate House, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.1. Free). The first part of this book, on industrial development, shows how the Scottish economy has evolved, and examines the causes and effects of the decline in some industries. The present state and potential of these industries is studied, especially where relocation has occurred. Attention is also drawn to the changing economic geography of the country and to the growth of some of the new industries which have established themselves since the war. The second part, dealing with distribution, is divided into three sections. The first gives general geographical and demographic data, the second shows the basic pattern of distribution, while the third contains a detailed analysis of markets for each of a number of selected major product fields. Inevitably, in a study of Scotland concerned with industry and markets, the emphasis is on the area of the central industrial belt, which is dominated by the Clydeside conurbation.

Community Development Journal (Quarterly. Edited and published by Peter du Sautoy, 22 Kingston Road, Didsbury, Manchester 20. Single issues 7s., annual subscription 20s.). This journal is a successor to the *Community Development Bulletin* which was published by London University. The new journal contains information on new ventures and techniques in community development from all parts of the world. The first issue, published in January 1966, contains articles on community development in Turkey, Sarawak and Britain, an article on training the school-leaver in agriculture, an article on the use of 8 mm film in community development, and reviews of relevant new publications. The publication of the new journal has been made possible in the first instance by a loan from the Ministry of Overseas Development.

The Crawling Peg, by John H. Williamson (21 pages. Single copies free from International Finance Section, Department of Economics, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, United States of America). When we reviewed this publication on February 18, 1966, a typographical error was made in the sentence "Williamson . . . produces a slightly different version, presuming an agreement amongst countries with convertible currencies that they will carry out any change in par value needed to correct a 'fundamental disequilibrium' at a maximum rate of – of one per cent per week." This should have read ". . . at a maximum rate of one twenty-sixth of one per cent per week."

Other publications

BRITISH PLASTICS YEAR BOOK 1966. A Classified Guide to the Plastics Industry. 585 pages. Iliffe Books Ltd. 60s., by post 63s. 3d.

THE DIRECTORY OF DIRECTORS 1966. A List of the Directors of the Principal Public and Private Companies in the United Kingdom, with the Names of the Concerns with which they are Associated. 1090 pages. Thomas Skinner & Co. (Publishers) Ltd. 80s.

ECGD LOCAL ADDRESSES

***The address of the Export Credits Guarantee Department is* 59 *Gresham Street, London, E.C.*2 (*Monarch* 6699). *The department has* 16 *local offices in various parts of the United Kingdom. A list was given on page* 508 *of the* Board of Trade Journal, *March* 4, 1966.**

Typical Hong Kong street scene. Orders worth £1 million resulted from the engineering display alone at the recent British Weekin HongKong. There is a British Week at Lyons, 21-30 October.

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SELLING overseas is never easy. But approached in the right way it can mean the difference between limited progress at home and an expanding future world-wide. We can help you with more up-to-date information and practical guidance than most businessmen could ever get on their own.

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1 Guidance on your individual export problem.
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6 Information on Tariff and Import regulations.
7 Details of overseas contracts out for tender.
8 Help and advice on participating in Trade Fairs overseas.
9 Assistance in finding licensees to manufacture your product abroad.
10 Information on how to market and advertise your product abroad.
11 Investigation into product suitability for foreign tastes and customs.
12 Help with overseas publicity (through Central Office of Information).

To sum up: if you are considering selling overseas, the first and best thing you can do for your company is to call Export Intelligence—now.

SHIRLAW, ALLAN & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS, HAMILTON.

BY DIRECTION OF SCOTTISH SPECIAL HOUSING ASSOCIATION LTD.

Important sale of

CIVIL ENGINEERING and BUILDING CONTRACTORS' PLANT, ETC.

including

7 N.C.K.304 Diesel Excavators, 6 with 60-ft. Crane Equipments and 10-ft. Fly Jib and 1 with Back Acter Equipment; 2 Priestman Cub Diesel Excavators, with Back Acter Equipments; 5 Road Marshall 8/10 ton Diesel Road Rollers; Onions 8/10 yard Mark IV Towed Scraper; 7 Wickham 7- and 5-cwt. Mobile Mast Hoists; 4 Wickham 10-cwt. Diesel Driven Centre-Slung and Pole Hoists; 3 A.C.E. Midget 3-cwt. Electric Scaffold Hoists; 4 Wickham 3½-cwt. Petrol-Driven Friction Winches; 8 Thwaites 22½-cwt. Multi-Skip Hydraulic Tipping Diesel Dumpers; Johnson 15-cwt. Multi-Skip Diesel Dumper; 8 Maximixam and Winget 7/5 and 5/3½ Diesel and Petrol-Driven Concrete Mixers; Benford 18/12 Electrically-Driven Reversible Drum Concrete Mixer; 2 Road Machines Single-Bucket Swing Weigh Batchers; 10 Barford 2 in. and 1½ in. Portable Petrol-Driven Centrifugal Pumps; Johnson Power Rammer; 9 Winget Vibrocon Concrete Vibrators; 2 Barford and Ransome Scythes; Columbus Dixon Power Float; Chinook Propane Gas Space Heater; 3 Unused Bristol Smoke Drain Testers; 6 Slate Boring Machines; Excavator and other Plant Spares; 2 Caterpillar Traxcavator Angledozing Equipments; Scammell 6-ton Mechanical Horse and 2 Trailers, etc.

at GREENFIELD PLANT DEPOT, BURNBANK, HAMILTON, LANARKSHIRE,

on Wednesday, 27th April, 1966 at 11 a.m. prompt.

SHIRLAW, ALLAN & CO., AUCTIONEERS, HAMILTON have received instructions from Scottish Special Housing Association Ltd., 15 Palmerston Place, Edinburgh, 12, to Sell, by Auction as above.

ON VIEW DAY PRIOR TO SALE.

CATALOGUES FROM AUCTIONEERS.

Hamilton, April 1966. Tel. No. Hamilton 23063

LAND FOR DEVELOPMENT

Site of Dundee East Mineral Yard

(7½ acres)

British Railways Scottish Region offer for sale this prime industrial/commercial site in the centre of Dundee.

The site will become available for disposal in the late summer of 1966 and will be sold in whole or in lots.

The site, fronting the main approach road to the Tay Road Bridge is served by an excellent road pattern and is in close proximity to rail and dock facilities.

Applications, stating requirements should be sent to the Estate Surveyor, British Railways, Scottish Region, 90 West Nile Street, Glasgow, C.I.

British Rail Scottish Region

SHIRLAW, ALLAN & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS, HAMILTON.

Scottish Plant Owners' Association SEVENTH ANNUAL SALE by AUCTION

of

MODERN CIVIL ENGINEERING and BUILDING CONTRACTORS' PLANT

including

G.C.120 Poclain All-Hydraulic Excavator, on Tracks, with 110 h.p. German Deutch Engine (new Aug., 1965); Caterpillar D.8 Model 68A Tractor, with Angledozer; 2 Caterpillar 977 and One 955 Traxcavators; 5 International B9K3, B8K3 and B6K3 Drott Skid Shovels; 3 Fiat F.L.4, F.L.6 and F.L.8 Tractor Shovels; 4 Track Marshall 60, Allis-Chalmers HD6 and John Deere Lanz 831 Tractor Shovels; 3 Fiat A.D.7 and 60 C.I. Crawler Tractors, with Angledozers; Case 800 Crawler Tractor, with Angledozer and Ripper (New 1963); Muir-Hill Model 12H Loading Shovel; Eimco 105 Diesel Crawler Overloading Shovel; 5 Whitlock Dinkum, J.C.B.4 and Massey-Ferguson 702 Hydraulic Excavators; Hymac 480 All-Hydraulic Excavator (New 1963); N.C.K.304 Excavator, with Dragline Equipment; Two 9 R.B. and Two 10 R.B. Excavators; 2 Priestman Wolf Excavators; Le Tourneau 12-Yard Scraper; Wobbly Wheel Roller; 2 Allen 5-Ton Diesel Truck-Mounted Cranes; Coles 3-Ton Model S410 Diesel-Electric Mobile Crane; Parsons' Trenchmobile Model 881A and Allen 12/21 Diesel Trenchers; 3 Blaw-Knox PF45, Barber-Greene Models 879A and 875 Diesel-Driven Asphalt Finishers; Aveling 6/7-Ton and Wallis & Steevens 2-Ton Diesel Road Rollers; Green's Griffin Hand-Propelled Vibratory Roller (New 1964); 2 Green's Diesel-Driven Tandem Vibratory Rollers; Aveling 35-Cwt. Petrol-Driven Road Roller; 2 Ruston 3½-Ton Diesel Locos.; 2 Eimco 21 Air-Driven Rocker Shovels (New 1960); Pikrose 15/35 H.P. Type S.2 Air-Driven Scraper Haulage; Joy-Sullivan Air-Driven Slusher Plant; Demag Model RVC220 1109 C.F.M. and Climax F50E 200 C.F.M. Electrically-Driven Stationary Air Compressors; 6 Bristol, Atlas, C.P.T., Air Pumps and Arpic Portable Diesel Air Compressors, from 376 to 110 C.F.M.; 14 Winget, Benford and Blaw-Knox Diesel-Driven Concrete Mixers; Dumbo 20-Ton Cement Silo; Blaw-Knox 21/3 Dry Batching Plant; Concrete Volumetric Batching Plant (New 1963); Unused 10-Yard Self-Feeding Gravel Hopper; 2 Kennedy Vibrating Screens, 12 ft. x 3 ft. and 6 ft. x 3 ft.; Conveyor Belting; 2 Wickham 10-Cwt. Diesel-Driven Mobile Hoists; 26 Diesel Dumpers, from 6-Yard to 15-Cwt. Capacity; 8 Murex and Quasi-Arc Diesel-Driven Mobile Welding Sets; Unused Worthington-Simpson Type 5L.2 Diesel-Driven Centrifugal Pump; 8 Portable Centrifugal and Diaphragm Pumps, from 2 in. to 6 in.; New Suction and Delivery Hose; 2 Conveyancer and Coventry-Climax Fork Lift Trucks; A.E.C. 10-Yard and Foden 5/6-Yard Diesel Dump Trucks; 2 Foden 6 x 4 Diesel Dump Truck Chassis; 2 Ransomes & Rapier 5½/6-Yard Diesel Concrete Mixers, for Truck Mounting; Bedford 7-Ton Diesel Tipper (New 1963); A.E.C. Matador 4 x 4 Diesel Truck; 2 Albion and E.R.F. Diesel Tractors, with 10/12-Ton Low-Loading Trailers; Snogo Rotary Snow Plough; 3 Living Vans; 4 Low-Loading Plant Transporting Trailers; 3 Portable Saw Benches; Garage Equipment; 3 Weaver and Speedy High Pressure Steam Cleaners; Rodgers Model 5A Hydraulic Track Press; Davenset, English-Electric and B.T.H. Transformers, from 75 K.V.A.; Outdoor Terminal Boxes; Electric Motors; Plant Spares; Excavator Equipments; Air Tools, etc.

AT PLANT SITE, CARMYLE AVENUE, (Off London Road), GLASGOW, E.2,

on THURSDAY, 28th APRIL, 1966,

at 10.30 a.m. prompt.

ON VIEW DAY PRIOR TO SALE.

SHIRLAW, ALLAN & CO.,

Auctioneers & Valuators,

5 KEITH STREET, HAMILTON, LANARKSHIRE.

Hamilton, April 1966. Tel. No. Hamilton 23063.

Government surplus sales by auction

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

1966	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
April 28	**Miscellaneous:**	**No. 25 Maintenance Unit, RAF Hartlebury Worcs.**	**Nock & Joseland (Dept L) 65 Coventry Street Kidderminster (Tel. Kidderminster 2053)**

Clothing and equipment: Greatcoats; jackets; blouses and trousers; raincoats; khaki drill clothing; woollen pullovers; socks and stockings; shirts and collars; pants and vests; string vests; PT vests; gym shorts, navy blue clothing, denim clothing, combat clothing; lightweight flying suits; airman's caps and berets, cotton scarves; WRAF kit bags; air travel bags; holdalls; water bottles.

Footwear: Black boots and shoes; black leather flying boots; fur-lined flying boots; cold weather boots; rubber knee boots; canvas shoes etc.

Electrical equipment: Rotax motors; generators; alternators; transformers; regulators; invertors and convertors; rectifiers; alkaline dry batteries; battery chargers; and charging panels; landing lamps and various lamps; electric fans and heaters; switches; wall sockets; cable; test equipment; meters and a large quantity of small spares.

Cameras and photographic equipment: Aircraft cameras of various types; epidiascopes; episcopes; enlargers, glazing drums; exposure meters; various lenses; photographic paper and plates, film and bromide paper, chemical and miscellaneous equipment.

General stores: Ball and roller bearings; aircraft wheels and miscellaneous aircraft spares; fuel pumps, actuators, hydraulic equipment; fire extinguishers; rubber dinghies; brake equipment; lashing gear; panniers; wooden cases and crates; furniture and a large quantity of miscellaneous equipment.

April 28	**30 Timber built huts 70 ft by 18 ft and 30 ft by 11 ft as now standing at Henlow (Bedfordshire) RAF Station for removal off site.** **Approximately 7000 yards run of ·0225/3 and ·1/4 PILC electric cabling as now laid at Graveley (Huntingdonshire) RAF Station, together with No. 4 transformers, etc.**	**All to be sold by auction at Henlow RAF Station.**	**Messrs. Robinson & Hall, 14 and 152 St. Paul's Square, Bedford. (Tel. Bedford 52201)**
May 6	**Plant and equipment, domestic and office furniture, miscellaneous stores, including:**	**Command Ordnance Sub-Depot, Reed Hall Colchester.**	**Fenn, Wright & Co., (Dept L), 146 High Street, Colchester. (Tel. Colchester 73171).**

Hand operated crane; portable solid fuel boilers; 4,000 water containers; miscellaneous tool kits; paint spraying plant; lawn mowers; jacks; vices; Graham & Normanton boring and screw cutting lathes 28 in. SOB; 36 in. Wadkin circular saw bench; charging, lighting and generating sets; 2 Ross epidiascopes; 3 Ellis & Newton 35mm projectors; Planet 17 HP diesel industrial tractor; scrap metals; office safes; clothing including khaki greatcoats; battle dress; woollen vests and drawers; boots and shoes; webbing equipment; suitcases; carpets; blankets; oak furniture including writing and other tables; bureaux; chests; oak and steel wardrobes; sideboards; arm and upright chairs; settees; kitchenware etc.

May 10	**Machine tools, plant and equipment miscellaneous stores:**	**Royal Ordnance Factory Royal Arsenal Woolwich, S.E.18.**	**Fuller, Horsey Sons & Cassell (Dept L), 10 Lloyds Avenue, London, E.C.3. (Tel. Royal 4861).**

Machine tools: including Swift, Harrison and Willson lathes; Jones & Lamson 4 in. by 40 in. automatic thread grinders; various milling machines; Snow & Rowland surface grinders; drilling and hacksawing machines; bending and other presses (including a Denison 100 ton hydraulic); Cookseley 28 in. circular saw bench; Cuthbert horizontal connecting-rod boring machine; upright single spindle drilling machines; tool grinders etc.

Plant and equipment: Sciaky type RAMU 100 KVA seam welder, 400/440 volts, 2 ft. 6 in. throat controller and 2 AEC ignitrons; 2 Mawdsley Lister 17.7 and 19 KVA trailer mounted generating sets, 3 cyl. diesel engines 2 wheels; overhead travelling and other cranes and lifting gear; Coventry Climax diesel driven forklift truck, 4,480 lbs capacity with 4 cyl. engine; Allen 36 in. automatic; 10 Evenrude 50 h.p. outboard motors; oil fired magnesium furnace and tank; air compressors, etc.

Clothing and textiles: 5,000 Officers' khaki flannel shirts, size No. 3, with 2 collars; 4,800 shirts various; 5,900 blankets various; 10,000 pairs of boots; battle dress blouses & trousers; greatcoats; 27 tons mized rags; 22 tons woollen rags; 11 tons old tentage; 7 tons old canvas; hair & coir single and double mattresses; coloured curtains; cotton pillow slips; pillows various; rubberbacked hair rugs 3 ft. by 2 ft. and a large quantity of carpets.

Miscellaneous stores: 5 cwt tinfoil pieces; 8,800 yds 3 in. sisal rope; jerricans; batteries; motor generators; various steel two-wheeled trolleys; steel two-wheel shell transporting trucks 4ft. by 2ft; miscellaneous electrical and vehicles spares; Kelvin & Hughes Mk 5 single channel portable recorders; various portable pneumatic grinders, hammers and drills; large quantities of medical and dental equipment; Cambridge Instrument Co. portable vibrographs, with stylus-on-celluloid recorders and viewers; electronic valves various; kitchenware.

Photographic and allied equipment: Photographic floodlight, spotlight and micro flash units; cameras; light meters; lens; magazines; processing units; enlargers and sundries 11 Zeiss, Watson, Beck, Leitz, Galileo, Baker and Angus high-powered monocular microscopes.

Furniture: Bedside tables; dining tables; Windsor, easy, dining & steel stacking chairs; wardrobes chest of drawers; settees; wicker linen baskets; oak writing desks; trays; mirrors and toilet cabinets etc.

May 19	**Technical and miscellaneous stores including:**	**Central Ordnance Depot, Donnington, Nr. Wellington, Salop.**	**Hall, Wateridge & Owen (Dept L), Welsh Bridge Shrewsbury (Tel. Shrewsbury 53151)**

Diesel and petrol fork lift trucks; charging sets; power units; wireless sets; telephones; teleprinters; generator sets; fuel pumps; injectors and nozzles; tool kits; oil pressure gauges; Lister pistons and radiators; Ruston Hornsby cylinder liners; crankshafts and flywheels; roller bearings; winch trollies; stocks and dies; lead acid batteries; wheels and tyres; petrol engined gasoline pumps; power transformers; battery chargers; wireless installation kits; frequency meters; wooden crates and maintenance boxes; mine detectors and bomb locators; theodolites and levels; binoculars; survey and drawing instruments; prismatic compasses; telescopes; wrist and stop watches.

June 2	**Quantity of underground electric cable as laid, for removal from RAF Station, North Pickenham, Norfolk.**	**North Pickenham is approximately 3 miles from Swaffham, Norfolk, on the Swaffham-Watton Road.**	**Cruso & Wilkins, 27 Tuesday Market Place, Kings Lynn, Norfolk.**

Catalogues of the above sales may be obtained from the relevant auctioneers 14 days prior to the date of sale, price 1s. (postal order only).

(Continued at foot of next page)

Reports on science abroad

The United Kingdom Scientific Missions overseas have prepared the following reports. Copies of the reports are available free from the Department of Education and Science, International Scientific Relations Division, Africa House (3rd Floor), Kingsway, London, W.C.2. (Tel. Holborn 3422).

The 1966 Annual Meeting of the American Meteorological Society, by H. K. Bourne. 11 pages. *UKSM Report No.* 66/18. This report describes the main points in a number of sessions covering various aspects of meteorology, held during the 1966 Annual Meeting of the American Meteorological Society at Denver, Colorado. One of the main themes of the meeting was weather modification, and this was discussed in a number of papers.

Ecological Technology—Space, Earth and Sea, by H. K. Bourne. 8 pages. *UKSM Report No.* 66/19. Modern technological developments for life support in space or under the sea may play a part in the cities of the future. Closed ecological systems, which may be used to supply single houses, or groups of houses or whole communities, will conserve the use of water and other natural resources. Unless steps are taken immediately to control air and water pollution and to manage carefully the use of natural resources, the situation might easily get completely out of control. Control measures adopted now would be much less expensive than those which would be necessary later, if the position is allowed to deteriorate.

Progress in the Determination of Phosphated Insecticides and Miticides, by D. L. Griffiths. 5 pages. *UKSM Report No.* 66/8. In the field of pesticide residue analysis the chlorinated compounds have held attention, due perhaps to their persistence and the availablity of sensitive detection methods. It is no less important that phosphorous-containing compounds be monitored, but extraction and detection methods have tended to lag behind those developed for their chlorinated counterparts. At the 79th Annual AOAC Meeting one session was devoted to recent developments in the determination of phosphated insecticides, and the papers presented, which are briefly summarized in this report, indicate that good recoveries are now possible and sensitivities have been achieved which approach or even equal those available for the chlorinated compounds.

High Pressure Processes, Equipment and Research, by D. L. Griffiths. 14 pages. *UKSM Report No.* 66/15. This report summarizes a three-part symposium held at the 58th Annual Meeting of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers. Processes, including organic chemical reactions, coal and oil shale conversion, and fluid-to-fluid extrusion, were described initially. Attention was then focused on equipment, and finally research experience with high pressures on gaseous and aqueous equilibria was discussed.

High Temperature Fibres Part I – Organic Fibres, by D. L. Griffiths. 20 pages. *UKSM Report No.* 66/16. This report describes in detail the work presented on organic fibres at the High Temperature Fibres Symposium held as part of the 1966 Winter Meeting of the American Chemical Society in Phoenix, Arizona. Types of polymers discussed include aromatic polyamides, aromatic-heterocyclic polyamides, polyimides and polybenzimiazole, triazoles, oxadiazoles and thiadiazoles.

High Temperature Fibres Part II – Inorganic Fibres, by D. L. Griffiths. 10 pages. *UKSM Report No.* 66/17. This report describes in detail the work presented on metallic and ceramic fibres at the High Temperature Fibres Symposium held as part of the 1966 Winter Meeting of the American Chemical Society in Phoenix, Arizona. Fibres made from superalloys, glass, silicon carbide, graphite, boron nitride and pyrolyzed inorganic salt-filled viscose were mentioned together with test evaluation methods for yarns and single fibres. Possible commercial outlets for some of these materials were discussed with particular reference to the dynamic applications of glass fibres.

Recent Developments in the Radiation Preservation of Foods, by D. L. Griffiths. 3 pages. *UKSM Report No.* 66/20. This report summarizes a discussion with Dr. E. C. Maxie of the University of California on the present position of food irradiation preservation in the United States of America.

Lead Contamination of the Biosphere, by D. L. Griffiths. 12 pages. *UKSM Report No.* 66/21. Contamination of the environment by lead has been under discussion in the American Press for some months because of the comments of Dr. Clair Patterson in the *Archives of Environmental Health.* This concern spurred the United States Public Health Service to organize a symposium in December 1965, to consider lead pollution. This report summarizes the main contributions and the conclusions reached.

Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

UNDER SECTION 35 of the Patents Act, 1949, the undermentioned Patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the dates specified:

NUMBER	GRANTEES	SUBJECT-MATTER
	March 25 1966	
831,678	Redding, A.F.C.	Means for the manipulation of ventriloquists' dolls.
894,708	Philco Corporation	Semi-conductive device.
910,625	Meyer, Hans	Measuring apparatus
924,154	Philco Corporation	Semi-conductor devices.
950,091	Philco Corporation	Refrigeration.
953,536	Gevaert Photo-Producten NV	Photographic masks and colour selections.
958,795	Philco Corporation	Semi-conductor devices.
976,338	Gevaert Photo-Producten NV	Guiding sheet or strip materials.
985,276	S.A. des Prodiuts Leda, Ancienne Maroquinerie Nationale – formerly known as La Maroquinerie Nationale, S.A.	Dispersing Agents
1,004,461	Gevaert Photo-Producten NV	Electrophotographic materials.
	March 30, 1966	
783,143	Philco Corporation	Colour television apparatus.
881,547	Societe des Grands Travaux de Marseille	Fluid sealing joints.
893,403	Societe des Grands Travaux de Marseille	Production of anchoring heads on a stretched etc. cable.
909,659	Usines "Le Lion d'Or" Distellerie-Malterie – Fabrique de Levure	Cereal grains.
918,194	Gevaert Photo-Producten NV	Transistor chopper.
928,558	Meyer, Hans	Measuring elements.
942,448	The British United Shoe Machinery Co., Ltd.	Shoes.

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which the claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

GORDON GRANT,
The Patent Office. *Comptroller-General.*

Britain's first ten per cent census will aid development of industry

BRITAIN'S FIRST Ten Per Cent Census, only one out of every 10 households has been chosen to take part, takes place on Sunday, April 24. Announcing this, the General Register Office stated that the Census would help the Board of Trade, for example, to know how many people live in one town and work in another; how many are seeking work, but are not registered as unemployed. Such accurate information, they stated, would be invaluable in persuading industry and offices to develop where there is most need and the greatest scope.

ABCC merchanting trends inquiry

THE THIRTEENTH Merchanting Trends Inquiry of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, based upon the replies of 280 merchants with an estimated annual turnover of about £380 million, has been published. The Inquiry is available from the ABCC at 68 Queen Street, London, E.C.4.

GOVERNMENT SURPLUS SALES, *continued*

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC BUILDING AND WORKS

1966	Description of Goods	Location	Auctioneers
May 3	Office and miscellaneous furniture, engineering and electrical equipment, domestic and other equipment, etc.	Ministry of Public Building and Works, Supplies Division Store, Shed 10, Site 1, Kidbrooke Park Road, London, S.E.3.	Hollingsworths, 6 Snow Hill (2nd Floor), Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1. (Tel. City 1718 and 1828).

Catalogues, price 6d., are obtainable from the auctioneers. View days: day preceding the sale and morning of the sale.

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where otherwise shown

	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (expenditure estimates)	INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	CONSUMERS' INCOME AND EXPENDITURE				FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE					CHANGES IN STOCKS			
			Personal dispos-able income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales	Total	Selected components				Total	Selected components		
								Manu-facturing industry	Distri-butive and service industries	Dwell-ings	Public sector exclud-ing dwell-ings		Manu-facturing industry	Whole-salers	Retailers
	at 1958 prices		at current prices		at 1958 prices	at 1961 prices	at 1958 prices					at 1958 prices			
Base of index	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	1961	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	series shown in £ million			
Value in base year, £m.	20,085	—	16,100	15,373	15,373	9,140	3,478	922	688	591	1,205				
1961	113	114	121	116	111	100	130	130	135	138	123	+319	+230	+36	+29
1962	114	115	127	123	114	100	129	119	131	142	125	+ 76	+ 33	+22	+14
1963	118	119	135	130	119	103	132	108	140	145	132	+177	+ 89	+29	+55
1964	124	128	144	139	123	106	153	121	163	184	151	+513	+332	+72	+47
1965	128*	132	152*	147	125	108	159*	132	161	189*	158*	+324*	+199	+19	+57
1964															
3rd quarter	124	128	146	139	123	106	155	121	171	184	153	+137	+ 77	+19	+17
4th quarter	126	130	147	143	125	107	159	128	170	189	156	+108	+ 50	+30	+15
1965															
1st quarter	128	132	150	146	127	108	161	138	161	191	158	+ 59	+ 49	—10	+12
2nd quarter	127	131	151	145	123	107	158	127	165	184	159	+ 97	+ 83	— 5	+ 7
3rd quarter	127	131	153	148	124	108	156	131	152	187	155	+119	+ 71	+21	+20
4th quarter	129*	132	155*	151	126	109	161*	130	164	195*	159*	+ 49*	— 4	+13	+18
1965															
August	..	132	..	..	..	} 108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September	..	131	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October	..	132	..	..	..	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November	..	132	..	..	..	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December	..	133	..	..	..	109	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1966															
January	..	133*	..	..	..	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February						109									

	ORDERS		PRICES AND COSTS					LABOUR				IM-PORTS	EX-PORTS	BAL-ANCE OF PAY-MENTS: current balance
	Engin-eering indus-tries: orders on hand	Textiles and clothing indus-tries: orders on hand†	Index of retail prices		Wholesale price index: non-food manu-facturing industry:		Hourly wage rates: all in-dustries and workers†	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers	Unfilled vacancies for adults					
			Index†	% change on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used†	Manu-factured products: home sales†		Mid-month or monthly average (seasonally adjusted)	Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change			
	at 1958 prices											at current prices		
Base of index	Dec. 1958	Apr. 1959	Jan. 17, 1956 (Derived series from January 1963)		1954	1954	Jan. 31, 1956	series shown in thousands				1958	1958	series shown in £ million
Value in base year, £m.	..	..	—		—	—	—					3,836	3,250	
1961	122	104	114·5	+3·4	104·4	119·1	130·3	305	213	+ 1	..	119	117	— 14
1962	117	100	119·3	+4·2	103·0	120·6	136·3	422	149	—64	..	121	120	+ 93
1963	136	117	121·7	+2·0	104·5	121·4	141·3	500	144	— 5	..	130	130	+105
1964	162	124	125·7	+3·3	108·6	124·7	148·5	361	221	+77	..	148	136	—406
1965	165*	121*	131·8	+4·9	110·6	129·5	157·9	309	265	+44	..	150	145	—136
1964														
3rd quarter	153	113	126·5	+4·3	108·6	125·0	149·4	359	242	+12	+ 6	148	134	—124
4th quarter	162	124	127·6	+4·5	109·9	126·3	150·9	330	228	—14	—34	149	139	—103
1965														
1st quarter	169	121	128·8	+4·5	109·7	128·3	153·8	306	233	+ 5	— 5	143	141	— 18
2nd quarter	166	127	132·0	+5·2	111·0	129·1	156·2	304	288	+55	+33	152	141	— 70
3rd quarter	163	117	132·6	+4·8	110·5	129·9	159·9	321	284	— 4	+ 6	153	147	— 56
4th quarter	165*	121*	133·5	+4·6	111·5	130·5	161·9	305	255	—29	—34	153	151	+ 8
1966														
1st quarter					113·6*	131·0*		279	260	+ 5	— 5	158*	153*	
1965														
August	166	122	132·7	+4·7	110·2	130·0	159·9	324	282	—14	— 9	157	144	..
September	163	117	132·8	+4·8	110·6	130·1	160·2	321	275	— 7	— 7	149	143	..
October	165*	121*	132·9	+4·8	111·1	130·2	161·0	309	265	—10	—12	151	146	..
November	165*	124*	133·5	+4·5	111·4	130·5	162·1	301	253	—12	—16	156	153	..
December	165*	121*	134·1	+4·5	111·9	130·7	162·6	304	246	— 7	—11	153	155	..
1966														
January	164*	121*	134·3	+4·4	113·0*	130·9*	165·0	285	245	— 1	— 1	158	146	..
February		120*	134·4	+4·5	114·0*	131·1*	165·4	277	260	+15	+ 6	159	159	..
March					113·9*	131·2*		274	274	+14	+10	158*	153*	

† Not seasonally adjusted. * Provisional.

United Kingdom trade in March

Summary

EXPORTS CONTINUED TO EXPAND in the first quarter of this year. Imports were higher after a period of little change during the second half of 1965. The trade deficit in the first quarter was similar to the average rate for last year though larger than the low fourth quarter rate.

Trade balance

The trade deficit in March was £22 million, seasonally adjusted. In the first quarter of this year the deficit averaged £24 million a month, compared with £22 million a month in 1965 and £45 million a month in 1964.

Exports

Exports in March were £414 million, seasonally adjusted. The average for the first quarter, also £414 million, was 1 per cent greater than the high level reached in the fourth quarter last year and 5 per cent above the monthly average for 1965.

There was a further sizeable increase in exports to North America in the first quarter, bringing the rate to 20 per cent above last year's average. In addition, exports to Western Europe in the first quarter showed a resumption of growth. Exports to EFTA countries (and particularly to Sweden) rose sharply and exports to EEC countries increased further after their recovery in the fourth quarter. Shipments to the sterling area continued to show some weakness in the first quarter and were running 5 per cent below the average for 1965.

There was a further modest increase in exports of machinery in the first quarter, when they were 6 per cent above the 1965 average. Road motor vehicle exports were down on the fourth quarter last year and back to last year's average, but exports of ships and aircraft were maintained at a high rate (and were particularly high in March) and this partly contributed to the good performance in North American and EFTA markets. Exports of textiles and of metals and metal manufactures fell back a little in the first quarter.

Imports

Imports in March were £506 million, seasonally adjusted. For the first quarter they averaged £507 million, 3 per cent more than in the fourth quarter of last year.

There was a marked increase in the first quarter in imports of finished manufactures after their having flattened out in the second half of last year, with a particularly strong rise in imports of machinery. Imports of industrial materials increased moderately in the first quarter, mainly owing to higher prices of basic materials and some semi-manufactures, including copper. Fuel imports continued to rise from their relatively low level in the third quarter of last year. The value of food imports eased back in the first quarter, but there were erratically high imports of tobacco (mainly from North America).

By area, the higher level of imports in the first quarter was mainly in arrivals from North America and Western Europe, with lower imports from all other main areas. The increase in imports from most industrial countries was associated with the rise in imports of manufactured goods. Imports from both the United States and Canada were greater in the first quarter. Within Western Europe, imports from the Common Market and EFTA both rose significantly.

Notes:

A more detailed article with charts and some further tables will appear in the *Board of Trade Journal* of April 29.

Trade balance

The figures for the trade balance are on a balance of payment basis and are estimates and liable to revision. They are only published seasonally adjusted. In order to obtain the best guidance as to the trend of the trade balance, figures for several months should be taken together. This series is intended as a substitute for the crude 'trade gap' which, being the difference between imports (c.i.f.) and exports plus re-exports (both f.o.b.) is misleading in that the import valuation includes insurance and freight, which in so far as they are paid abroad, are included in the invisibles account in the balance of payments. There are also smaller adjustments, for example in allowance for goods not covered by the Trade Accounts.

TABLE 1(A)

Seasonally adjusted values £ million per month

	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Re-exports f.o.b.	Trade balance
1964	368	475	13	—45
1965	394	480	14	—22
1964 1st quarter	366	469	12	—41
2nd quarter	365	477	13	—45
3rd quarter	363	475	14	—51
4th quarter	376	478	13	—42
1965 1st quarter	383	458	13	—13
2nd quarter	381	485	13	—39
3rd quarter	399	489	15	—25
4th quarter	410	490	16	—11
1966 1st quarter*	414	507	16	—24*
1965 October	394	484	15	—21
November	413	498	14	—16
December	421	490	17	+ 4
1966 January	396	506	16	—45*
February	432†	508†	17	— 6*†
March*	414	506	15	—22*
1965 4th quarter	410	490	16	—11
1966 1st quarter*	414	507	16	—24*

* Provisional estimates † Revised figures

TABLE 1(B)

Recorded values £ million per month

	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Re-exports f.o.b.
1964 1st quarter	371·4	477·7	12·8
2nd quarter	377·5	480·8	13·1
3rd quarter	338·7	460·4	12·0
4th quarter	382·9	479·7	13·3
1965 1st quarter	374·0	464·9	13·6
2nd quarter	401·7	487·0	14·0
3rd quarter	380·6	476·1	14·0
4th quarter	418·3	493·1	15·9
1966 January	378·0	524·4	14·8
February	412·7†	472·0†	15·6
March*‡	475·0	547·9	20·3
1st quarter*	421·9	514·8	16·9

* Provisional estimates † Revised figures

‡ The high recorded figures for March reflect an above average number of working days as well as seasonal factors (both these aspects are allowed for in deriving the seasonally adjusted series).

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Production in the cotton industry

THE VOLUME of production in the cotton industry in February was 7 per cent less than in February 1965.

Statistics issued by the Cotton Board show that in the two months January and February the amount of cloth woven was 6 per cent less than in the same months of 1965; production of single yarn and the amount of yarn doubled were both 9 per cent less.

Production in the cotton industry.

(all figures are weekly averages)

	Single yarn (a)		Doubled yarn		Woven cloth	
	Cotton yarn (b)	Spun man-made fibre yarns and mixture yarn, inc. waste	Cotton yarn	Other	Cotton	Man-made fibre and mixtures
	Million lb.				Million lin. yds.	
1958†	11·91	2·86	3·07	1·32	27·0	11·3
1959	11·66	2·92	3·18	1·49	24·7	11·4
1960	11·46	2·98	3·30	1·66	24·9	11·9
1961	10·66	2·55	2·82	1·52	23·8	11·7
1962	9·46	2·30	2·50	1·64	20·1	10·9
1963	9·40	2·44	2·53	2·06	19·5	10·8
1964†	9·58	2·76	2·57	2·26	19·5	11·5
1965	9·32	2·74	2·53	2·31	19·5	12·0
1965 February	10·32	3·10	2·84	2·46	21·3	12·8
March*	10·11	3·09	2·77	2·45	20·8	12·6
April	9·03	2·78	2·51	2·21	19·7	11·8
May	10·12	3·13	2·78	2·56	21·5	13·0
June*	7·67	2·38	2·13	1·95	19·6	11·7
July	7·90	2·20	2·25	2·15	12·3	8·5
August	9·55	2·78	2·33	2·25	20·3	12·0
September*	9·03	2·54	2·45	2·31	19·2	11·9
October	10·02	2·78	2·65	2·51	20·8	13·0
November	9·84	2·74	2·67	2·45	20·6	13·1
December*	8·58	2·42	2·28	2·14	17·6	11·4
1966 January	9·38	2·73	2·42	2·39	19·1	12·7
February	9·35	2·80	2·52	2·31	19·2	12·6

(a) Spun in the cotton industry. (b) Including yarns wholly of cotton and of cotton waste, cotton yarn spun on condenser system and mixture yarns of cotton and cotton waste.
*Average of 5 weeks. †53-week period.

Output of the wool textile industry

THE VOLUME of production in the wool textile industry in February was 2 per cent less than in February 1965.

Figures issued by the Wool Industry Bureau of Statistics show that, when allowance is made for the length of the working month, the rates of deliveries of worsted yarn and woven fabrics (excluding blankets) were 2 and 3 per cent less respectively than in February 1965. The rate of production of tops was 3 per cent less.

Output of the wool textile industry.

	Consumption	Production		Deliveries			
	Raw wool (clean weight)	Tops (a)	Woollen yarn (b)	Worsted yarn	Woven fabrics (excluding blankets) (c)		Blankets (b)
					Woollen	Worsted	
Quarterly average	Million lb.				Million sq. yds.		
1958	111·1	74·2	72·0	51·6	48·7	38·5	7·1
1959	127·3	87·1	78·3	58·0	51·6	39·7	7·7
1960	120·3	79·8	75·8	61·2	49·4	42·4	7·8
1961	118·0	80·0	70·3	61·6	45·8	42·4	8·4
1962	112·1	73·7	72·5	57·3	43·9	38·1	8·2
1963	114·5	76·0	78·3	59·9	44·2	37·2	8·8
1964	104·6	66·3	81·5	58·3	44·3	37·1	8·2
1965	100·7	61·9	80·4	56·9	43·8	36·9	8·2
1964 1st quarter	117·9	77·9	83·8	61·9	41·9	39·1	8·4
2nd quarter	110·1	70·4	83·2	59·5	45·6	37·1	6·8
3rd quarter	92·1	57·7	74·5	52·8	44·4	32·9	7·7
4th quarter	98·1	59·3	84·3	59·1	45·2	39·2	10·0
1965 1st quarter	103·4	63·5	84·5	58·7	41·1	39·6	8·3
2nd quarter	102·5	62·9	82·8	55·9	43·2	35·3	6·7
3rd quarter	92·2	57·9	70·9	53·1	45·0	33·9	8·0
4th quarter	104·6	63·3	83·6	59·9	46·0	38·8	9·8
1964 December	31·2	18·6	27·3	18·5	13·5	12·4	3·1
1965 January	32·6	19·5	27·5	19·0	13·7	12·9	2·9
February	33·5	20·7	27·0	19·1	13·0	12·7	2·7
1965 December	33·3	19·6	27·3	19·2	14·2	12·4	3·2
1966 January	33·7	20·1	27·2	19·7	14·4	12·4	2·9
February	32·9	20·1	26·2	18·7	13·0	12·1	2·6

(a) Including hair. (b) Estimated. (c) Woven woollen fabrics include fabrics which are mainly woollen by weight of components and, similarly, woven worsted fabrics include fabrics which are mainly worsted by weight of components.

Orders in the textile and clothing industries

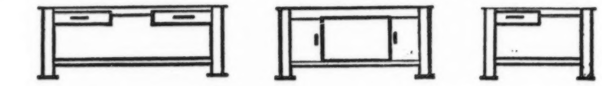
THE VOLUME of orders-on-hand in the textile and clothing industries at the end of February 1966 was 1 per cent less than at the end of January.

The rate of deliveries in February was 1 per cent more than in February 1965 and the rate of receipt of net new orders was unchanged.

Textile and clothing industries (a).
Index numbers of the volume of total orders and deliveries (b).

	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders (c)	Deliveries (c)
	April 1959 = 100	average 1959 deliveries = 100	average 1959 deliveries = 100
1960	136	103	103
1961	104	91	99
1962	100	92	93
1963	117	100	95
1964	124	99	98
1965*	121	98	99
1964 1st quarter	121	103	99
2nd quarter	124	100	97
3rd quarter	113	82	93
4th quarter	124	113	102
1965 1st quarter	121	97	99
2nd quarter	127	102	97
3rd quarter	117	87	95
4th quarter*	121	107	103
1964 December	124	82	88
1965 January	123	92	94
February	122	99	102
1965 December*	121	84	91
1966 January*	121	92	94
February*	120	99	103

(a) Wool, hosiery (and other knitted goods), made-up clothing and the spinning, weaving and merchant converting sections of the cotton and man-made fibre industries.
(b) At constant (average 1958) prices.
(c) These indices have been adjusted to allow for differences in the length of calendar months but not for holidays or for any other seasonal variations.
*Provisional.



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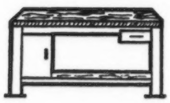

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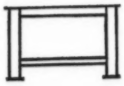

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Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Acts 1960 and 1964, during the week ended Friday, April 15, 1966.
Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series. Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of Film	Registered No.	Playing Time Minutes	Date of Registration	Registered in the Name of	Maker's Name
				BRITISH	
Look at Life Series 29: *Breaking the Ice*	Br/E 31213	9	April 12	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.
Pathe Pictorial Series 586/598					
Pathe Pictorial No. 591	Br/E 31215	8	April 13	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British Pathe Ltd.
Pathe Pictorial No. 592	Br/E 31216	8	April 13	„ „	„ „ „
The War Game	Br/E 31217	47	April 14	British Film Institute	The British Broadcasting Corporation
Stop the World-I want to get off	Br/E 31221	98	April 15	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Warner Bros. Productions Ltd.
Pathe News 66-29	Br/E 30945	7	April 15	„ „	Associated British Pathe Ltd.
Pathe News 66-30	Br/E 30946	7	April 15	„ „	„ „
Movietone News 1922	Br/E 30859	7	April 15	Twentieth Century Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 1922A	Br/E 30860	8	April 15	„ „	„ „
				FOREIGN	
Broken Saber	F 31214	89	April 12	Columbia Pictures Corp. Ltd.	Sentinel Productions Inc.
Climates of Love	F 31218	135	April 15	Gala Film Distributors Ltd.	Filmel, Paris
Sweet Sound of Death	F 31219	85	April 15	„ „	L. M. Films, Madrid.
The Procurer	F 31220	83	April 15	„ „	Toei Co. Ltd. Tokyo.

Note: Last week's list of registrations of British and Foreign films were for the week ended Friday April 8, 1966

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Exhibitions and Fairs

The Duke of Edinburgh's tour of the United States

A special report from the Commercial Department, British Embassy, Washington

THE visit of HRH Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh to the United States and Canada from March 9 to 22 was a great personal success. Wherever he went, his easy, breezy manner, his approachability and his light but penetrating conversation earned a favourable and often enthusiastic response. The visit was a private one, primarily in support of fund-raising for charitable work on behalf of sick and handicapped children, in which Prince Philip is keenly interested, and it was in no way official. Also, at the request of the Committee on Exports to the United States of America and the British Menswear Guild (a well-known group of exporters of high-quality clothes for men), he undertook several engagements sponsored by them in support of British export trade.

He arrived at Miami from the West Indies on March 9 and then went on via New Orleans to Houston, the important and wealthy oil and chemical city in South-eastern Texas. One of his engagements here was to visit the Manned Spacecraft Center, a group of large and striking modern buildings full of highly sophisticated control and testing equipment, where he met American astronauts and himself tried a simulated flight. It was from Houston that Prince Philip made his first export engagement; deviating from his direct route to the Pacific Coast, he flew in a British BAC 111 airliner, owned by Braniff Airways, from Houston northwards to Dallas, where Braniff have their headquarters, and then on to Tucson in Arizona en route for California. Later in the tour, he again flew in BAC 111s; from Chicago to New York with American Airlines and from Toronto to Ottawa with Mohawk Airlines, a regional airline with its headquarters in New York State. For all these flights he rode in the pilot's cabin and possibly handled the controls himself.

Besides these flights, Prince Philip travelled from New York to Toronto in a Canadian-owned HS 125 jet executive aircraft by Hawker Siddeley. All his other journeys were made in an RAF Andover (HS 748) of the Queen's Flight, which he piloted himself. It also should be mentioned that at Los Angeles Prince Philip received from Continental Airlines a model of the Concord supersonic aircraft, which this airline has ordered.

In California, after a brief visit to the inland resort of Palm Springs, Prince Philip spent a very busy day and a half in Hollywood. On arrival, he attended a reception organized by the British American Chamber of Commerce at Los Angeles for some 300 people. Next day, after receiving an honorary degree as the distinguished guest at the Charter Day Ceremony of the University of California (Los Angeles), and taking an informal barbecue lunch with Twentieth Century Fox, he was escorted by a posse of mounted Cowboys and Indians (film 'extras') to a *Concours d'Elégance* of British motorcars and motorcycles got up by the West Coast Branch of the British Automobile Manufacturers' Association. (This is the American offshoot of the SMMT). Here, amid a great throng of spectators, he presented autographed awards to some of America's most successful dealers in British cars. That night, at the all-star charity banquet he attended, the first prize was a Jaguar XKE 2+2 donated by Jaguar Cars Inc.; the second prize a Schweppervescent trip to London.

Next came a day and a half in Chicago, where Prince Philip undertook four important export engagements. The first was a visit to a special display of British goods, called British Showcase, at Marshall Field & Co., a very large department store. This was the climax to a fortnight which began with the annual Fashion Ball sponsored by Marshall Field for charity. This year the proceeds were given to the English Speaking Union to enable them to give scholarships to young people for a year's stay in Britain. The three scholars – two young men and a girl – were presented to the Duke of Edinburgh during his visit to the store.

The merchandising policy of Marshall Field & Co. can be described as offering the customer a world-wide selection of high-class merchandise. For example, the soft toy animals section of the enormous toy department includes toys from America, Germany, Britain, Japan, Hong Kong and other countries; all the teddy bears are gathered in one case, dogs in another, cats in another, rabbits in a fourth and so on. There are dolls from all over the world. The goods are brought in through buying offices in Europe and the Far East, and it is now 95 years since Marshall Field & Co. established their first overseas buying office, at Manchester. For this Fortnight (the first of its kind at this store) the store put Britain in the showcase by street-window displays and by a series of tasteful and eye-catching displays at strategic points in the building, such as the heads of moving staircases. Through the middle of the china department there was a line of a dozen or more table-settings of British china and earthenware, cutlery, glass and linen. Displays of this kind were to be seen throughout the store, covering women's fashions, ready-to-wear, millinery and accessories, men's clothes, children's clothes, boots and shoes, gift-ware, food, antique furniture and silver, draperies, garden tools, books and brassware, toys, sporting guns and saddlery.

For Prince Philip's visit, Marshall Field set up an exhibit of one each of the British goods to be found in the store, a display which was remarkable both for variety and quality. Here Prince Philip met the senior officers of the company, their guests from Britain (Sir John Wedgwood, Mr. C. H. Lawrence of Purdey guns, Miss Kiki Byrne the children's dress designer, and Mr. Leslie Kay), and the three scholars benefiting from the Fashion Ball.

Prince Philip's next engagement was at a luncheon given by the British-American Chamber of Commerce of the Midwest, where

HRH The Duke of Edinburgh talks to Mr. R. P. Mitchell (right), Director of the British Menswear Guild during the Guild's reception in New York. On Mr. Mitchell's right are Mr. Donald Byford of D. Byford Ltd. and Deputy Chairman of the Committee for Exports to the United States, and Mr. Amyas Chichester of Christy & Co.

he made a short and amusing speech in defence of British export performance. The lunch was attended by the Governor of Illinois, Mr. Kerner, the Mayor of Chicago (who, with the City Council, had that morning made His Royal Highness Honorary Citizen) and some 250 leading citizens with their ladies.

After lunch Prince Philip visited the headquarters of Sears Roebuck & Co. This is the biggest of the several big chain-stores in the United States, with a turnover of $6,400 million (£2,285 million) increasing year by year. Their purchases in Britain are as yet only around the $15 million mark. The management had arranged a display of goods of British Commonwealth origin to be found in their stores and in their mail-order catalogue, from Britain, Canada, Hong Kong, Jamaica and elsewhere. Among a great variety of goods, there were men's shoes and women's knitwear from Britain, and two good lines of office equipment (typewriters and duplicators), china (a limited line, this), toys and motorcar parts. Here also Prince Philip was told about the work of the Sears Roebuck Foundation in supporting social improvement in many poorer districts of American cities.

On the following day, before leaving for New York by American Airlines BAC 111, Prince Philip spent some time at O'Hare Airport (the busiest airport in the world), first going through an exhibition prepared by the British Aircraft Corporation showing models of their aircraft and of its engines and other British made components, seeing a whimsical animated display made specially for Schweppes by Emmett of railway fame and then taking lunch with the directors of American Airlines. The luncheon was given in the Seven Continents Restaurant which, with the bars and coffee shops in the airport, is run under contract by another department store in Chicago, Carson Pirie Scott & Co.; and in this setting Prince Philip handed to the President of this company a mounted silver plaque presented by the Board of Trade to mark this store's many promotions of British goods in past years.

In his two and a half days in New York, Prince Philip's engagements were many and various. Those of interest to British trade began with a special reception and luncheon offered by the British-American Chamber of Commerce at New York, attended also by the Governor of the State, Mr. Nelson Rockefeller, and the senior senator, Mr. Jacob Javits. Here again, he spoke effectively in praise of British exporters – they export tea sets to Russia, a million brass bedstead knobs in 1964, and, even more remarkable, Glasgow

DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S TOUR, *continued*

water to the United States of America, so those who bestir themselves should be able to sell just anything.

After a brief informal discussion with the British Export Marketing Advisory Committee (BEMAC), Prince Philip visited four leading New York Department stores chosen by the British Menswear Guild – Bloomingdales, Lord & Taylor, Saks Fifth Avenue, and Brooks Brothers Inc. These and other stores, including notably Wallach's and Abraham & Straus (Brooklyn), put displays of British goods in their show windows. Bloomingdales had an impressive display; besides menswear, china and glass, there was a new Sailing Shop, young people's ready-to-wear clothing was prominent and there were two special rooms to illustrate the 'English Look' in furnishings which is now fashionable in America. Lord & Taylor and Saks Fifth Avenue, besides dressing some windows with British goods, assembled samples of their British merchandise in special aisles for Prince Philip to see as he passed by. Brooks Brothers assembled a collection of typical items of British menswear.

In visiting these stores Prince Philip stopped frequently to converse with shoppers and counter assistants, and it was this action which attracted favourable notice in the press as well as giving great pleasure to the shoppers. 'Philip in Soft Sell for Britain' was the *New York Times* headline; another ran 'Philip does Royal Job as Prince Charming.'

In the evening Prince Philip attended a reception given by the British Menswear Guild for the merchandise managers and buyers of their leading customers. Senior representatives of the Guild members were present as hosts, and during the day they took the opportunity to call on their principal customers in the city, with beneficial results. British exporters have not been much in evidence at past promotions of British consumer goods in the United States. On this occasion the Menswear Guild were sponsors and hosts. It would be useful if others would follow their example.

The charity banquet attended by Prince Philip on March 19 was similar in pattern, including the prizes, to that at Los Angeles. The evening's programme was full of paid advertisements for British goods and services of all kinds. Next morning His Royal Highness left to spend the last two days of his tour in Canada.

This account shows how, in an extraordinarily successful tour, Prince Philip was able to create interest not only in his own activities but also in the growth of British trade in the huge and prosperous American market. At a press conference in Chicago, he was asked, as the opening question, what differences he found in America since his last visit. His reply was: 'It's richer.'

President of the Board of Trade to open British trade promotion in Oslo

MR. DOUGLAS JAY, President of the Board of Trade, will open 'Britain '66' in Oslo on April 29, in the presence of HM King Olaf of Norway. 'Britain '66' – a combined British Trade Fair and Fortnight – has been organized with the support of the Board of Trade by British Overseas Fairs Ltd. jointly with the Export Council for Europe.

The trade fair, which is the largest ever staged in Norway by a foreign country, will be held in the Varemesse Hall where exhibits from some 450 companies will cover a full range of British capital goods and consumer products. Industrial exhibits will include large scale displays by steel companies; a wide selection of ship machinery, instruments and equipment; earth moving machinery and mobile cranes; commercial vehicles and jet engines. Consumer products on show will range from clothing to household equipment, from textiles to television sets, and from carpets to motor cars and caravans. 'Invisible exports', such as banking, insurance and shipping, will be represented by City institutions. A section entitled 'Britain at Home' will consist of room settings furnished and equipped with modern designs, while a supermarket will provide an extensive choice in British food and drink. The British Fortnight has been designed to show Norwegian shoppers some of the consumer goods Britain has to offer. Oslo retailers have been encouraged to stock these products and incorporate them in special displays. Over 600 stores and shops are expected to participate in this promotion and an immense concentration of British goods will be on sale.

Visits to Oslo by HRH the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, and the Lord Mayors of London and Newcastle, will contribute to the interest created by this major promotion. Among the many supporting features to this event will be a replica of the Lord Mayor's Show, complete with City Sheriffs, pikemen in livery, a military band and traditional floats. Performances of 'Swan Lake' by the Royal Ballet Company, a visit by ships of the Royal Navy, a joint air display by the Royal Norwegian and Royal Air Forces, and sporting fixtures will be among complementary events, against a background of decorated streets, London buses and policemen, performances by regimental bands and the installation of two typical British 'pubs.'

Britain is Norway's best customer and one of her largest suppliers. In 1965 our exports to this EFTA country were worth £88 million and our imports were £105·6 million.

Atomic energy exhibition at Southampton

THE UNITED KINGDOM Atomic Energy Authority's Atoms at Work exhibition being presented at the University of Southampton from April 19-29 will illustrate the work of harnessing atomic energy in the United Kingdom. With the aid of models and pictures, in terms intelligible to the layman the exhibition will also be of interest to the scientist and engineer.

An introduction explains how the atom is split to release energy and this is followed by a section devoted to Britain's nuclear power programmes. A working model of the Calder Hall nuclear power station illustrates the reactor type used in the electricity generating boards' first nine nuclear power stations, seven of which are already producing electricity and in addition there is a working model of the Windscale Advanced Gas-cooled Reactor (AGR). The production of nuclear fuel for power stations in Britain and overseas, and the large-scale reprocessing of irradiated fuel to recover plutonium and unused uranium, will be described. A third section is devoted to radioisotopes. Many applications of these useful tools in industry, medicine, agriculture and research are explained by working models, diagrams and photographs.

'Dundee Visits Vienna'

A JOINT VENTURE display organized by the Dundee Chamber of Commerce with the assistance of the Board of Trade set up in Vienna, from April 18-22, has been featuring goods ranging from traditional products such as whisky to the latest, stiletto-heel resistant linoleum tiles.

Named 'Dundee Visits Vienna,' the exhibition has publicized the extensive range of consumer goods now manufactured in Dundee with a view to increasing Scottish-Austrian trade.

British motor show in Montreal

THE 9th annual British Motor Show in Montreal was opened on March 31 by the Hon. Mme. C. Kirkland-Casgrain, the Quebec Provincial Minister of Transport and Communications. The four-day Show was visited by upwards of 80,000 people, equalling last year's record capacity crowd. Forty-five British cars were displayed in the Convention Rooms of the Queen Elizabeth Hotel. The Show featured the latest models being actively merchandised in Canada and comprised economy cars, station wagons, family and luxury saloons and sports cars – a class whose popularity in Canada has been growing steadily. The Show, arranged by distributors of British cars in the Province of Quebec, was sponsored by the following manufacturers – BMC, Ford, General Motors (Vauxhall), Jaguar, Leyland-Triumph, Rolls-Royce, Rootes and Rover and by the British Automobile Manufacturers' Association in Canada.

Mr. D. F. Pocock, the President of BAMAC, and Mr. John Dugdale, the New York representative of the Society of Motor Manufacturers & Traders, were present at the opening ceremonies which were well attended by press, radio and TV representatives. In her opening speech, the Minister dealt largely with the safety aspects of car travel and exhibitors were gratified to hear her praise the particular attention that 'British manufacturers have always paid to safety features in the vehicles they build.' Madame Casgrain spent the morning touring the Show and lunching with exhibitors and with British Government officials in Quebec Province who have supported this Show since its inception.

Good coverage of the Show itself and of current trends in the British car industry launched a publicity campaign which is continuing through the month of April – 'British Motor Months' in Montreal – using press, radio and particularly the windows of the eighty or so showrooms in the city run by dealers handling British cars. Linked to this campaign is a competition open to potential customers taking test drives in British cars with prizes donated by BOAC – a trip for two to Britain – the British Travel Association and Victor Brittain Ltd.

Exhibitors reported that there was a higher proportion than in past years of serious buyers among the crowds, with sales on the floor bettering all previous experience and inquiries at dealers' showrooms showed a marked increase during and following the Show.

Exhibitors are now looking forward to 1967 – Canada's Centennial year and the year of Montreal's World Exhibition. They will be celebrating the 10th anniversary of this unique Show in the knowledge that each succeeding year confirms its continuing value to both manufacturers and distributors of British cars.

BOARD OF TRADE REGIONAL OFFICES

The normal Board of Trade contact for firms outside London is the Board's nearest regional office. These offices are able to offer traders help and advice on exports, starting a new factory and similar problems. (Addresses in March 18 issue.)

This man is a Hardware Buyer. In April he will be joined by 32,000 other Hardware Buyers from 62 countries who will see over 25,000 different products at the 1966 International Hardware Trades Fair.

The largest specialised fair dealing exclusively with the Hardware Trade, the H.T.F. attracts the cream of Hardware Buyers and Manufacturers from all over the world.

75 Foreign Exhibitors will be bringing new lines and developments in Hardware from Europe, from North America and from Australasia.

1,500 entirely new products will be on show for the first time. Among them will be your lead lines for 1966.

The best of British Hardware exhibited by all the leading manufacturers, the official Hardware Organisations representing Manufacturers, Wholesale Factors and Retailers, and buyers with a spending power exceeding £1,000 million a year, are gathered together under one roof at the Hardware Trades Fair.

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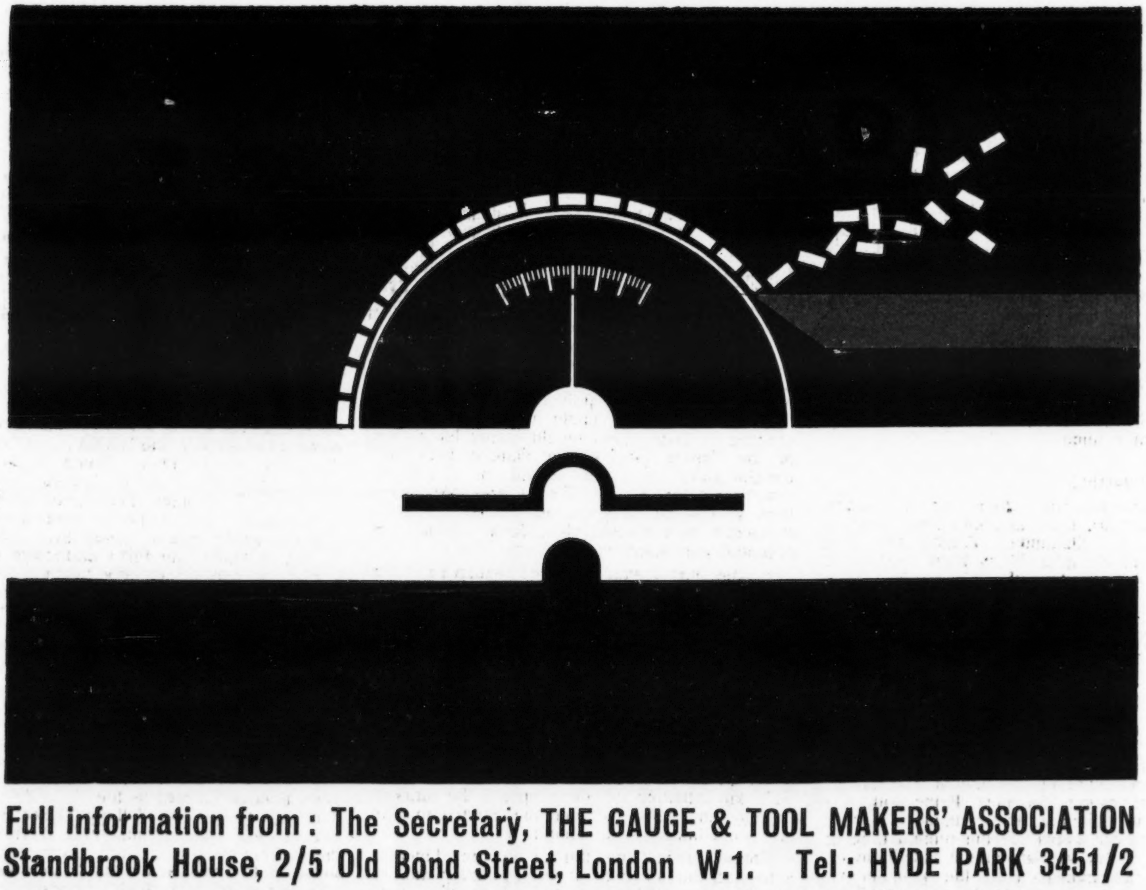
Gauge and Tool and Power Press Exhibition

GRAND HALL OLYMPIA LONDON
2-11 MAY 1966 (9.30 a.m. to 6 p.m.)



Full information from: The Secretary, THE GAUGE & TOOL MAKERS' ASSOCIATION
Standbrook House, 2/5 Old Bond Street, London W.1. Tel: HYDE PARK 3451/2

Lyons International Fair an important curtain-raiser to British Week in Lyons

by John Greenwood, British Week Office Information Officer

Above (left): Lord Brown, Minister of State, Board of Trade, and Alderman G. Corbyn Barrow (wearing chain of office), Lord Mayor of Birmingham, admiring one of the British stands at the recent Foire de Lyon. (Right): a crowd of visitors on the British group exhibit.

THE 48th International Lyons Fair ended on April 4 after 10 busy days, of special importance to the 100 or so British exhibitors present this year. Fifty-seven firms participated in a Joint Venture scheme with the Board of Trade, as part of the hard-selling attack on the Rhône-Alpes retail market which will reach a climax in the British Week in Lyons next October. A further 17 firms were exhibiting under the auspices of the Birmingham Engineering and Building Centre, and Board of Trade Joint Venture scheme for the second year running, making the British participation the largest official foreign participation in the Fair. Together with other British firms exhibiting individually in specialized sections, Britain provided the third largest overall foreign participation, surpassed only by two Common Market countries, West Germany and Italy, who have long-standing trading links with South-eastern France.

Initiative rewarded

In preparation for other major British Weeks in Europe, such as those held recently in Düsseldorf, Denmark, Amsterdam and Milan, special Samples Fairs have been held some six months before the Week. They have proved an excellent reinforcement to the selling activities of representatives, agents and inward and outward missions. For the Lyons British Week, the International Fair in March, with its long tradition as a shop window for an enormous range of commodities, provided an ideal opportunity for British manufacturers to show their products in the region, many of them for the first time. Their initiative has been amply rewarded. A measure of the national and international importance of the Lyons Fair is the fact that Monsieur Georges Pompidou, the French Prime Minister, was present in Lyons to inaugurate the event for the second time in three years. In his opening speech at a banquet, worthy of the traditions of the gastronomic capital of France, M. Pompidou welcomed the presence of Lord Brown, Minister of State, Board of Trade, and the Lord and Lady Mayoress of Birmingham, Lyons' twin city. The French Government welcomed Britain's initiative in working to increase trade links between our two countries. The British Week could only be to the benefit of Franco-British relations.

'British Day'

The day after the opening was named British Day, in honour of the presence of Lord Brown and the Lord Mayor and the extent of British participation. The two visitors toured the British stands in the morning, in the company of local dignitaries and a flock of reporters and press photographers, before attending a luncheon where they were guests of honour. The mood was light hearted and informal and there is no doubt that this day with its resulting press, radio and television coverage was a tremendous boost to publicity for British exhibitors. A cocktail party was given in the evening of British Day by Sir James Hutchison of the Export Council for Europe (who are collaborating with the Board of Trade in organizing the British Week) and Mr. John Brewis, Consul General in Lyons. British exhibitors had invited their local agents and potential customers to the party.

At the Fair a wide range of British products was shown in three halls, both by manufacturers and French agents. Included were electrical household equipment, kitchen furniture, tableware and porcelain, gardening accessories, hand tools, hardware, office equipment, travel goods, furnishing fabrics, costume dolls and a selection of food and drink. The Birmingham exhibit included a variety of machine tools, castings, metal alloys, roof slates and automatic vending machines. Some firms were present in France for the first time, with the intention of sounding out the market; others had already entered the French market and were taking brisk orders.

Fogerty Ariel Products of Boston, Lincolnshire, on the other hand were entirely new to the French market. They had a large display of household linen, including nylon sheets and tablecloths, and travelling rugs. They were so impressed with the potential of the market that they are considering seriously the possibility of establishing a subsidiary company in France.

Thomas R. Ellin of Sheffield showed an impressive display of their 'Footprint' hand tools. They also were exhibiting in France for the first time with the intention of prospecting market possibilities. The results were beyond all their expectations and they considered the venture most worthwhile.

Chase Organics (GB) Ltd., of Shepperton, Middlesex, exhibited some of their plant and soil fertilizers and animal food supplements. Like many other firms they were successful in appointing agents for the area. A somewhat unexpected dividend was the appointment of a new distributor for their products in the Province of Quebec.

A few British firms, notably in the fields of power hand tools, ceramics and building materials, have for many years realized the potential market in the Rhône-Alpes region and the sales opportunities offered by the Lyons International Fair. As in Britain, the French Government realizes the importance of decentralization and regional development. The problem in France is posed in a more acute form and under the Fifth Economic Plan, extensive measures have been taken to encourage development of her regions. That of the Rhône-Alpes, with its high growth rate, both of industry and population, and its position as a European cross roads, offers the best potential market in France after Paris. The survey of retail outlets undertaken in Lyons by the British Week Office has confirmed previous impressions that there are enormous possibilities for British goods, if only they can be shown locally. Undoubtedly the British participation at the International Lyons Fair has been a valuable step in the right direction and it is very much hoped that further British exporters will visit Lyons with their goods in the coming months to profit from the extensive study of the market by the British Week staff. The office of the British Consulate-General, and within it, that of the British Week, 24 Rue Childebert, Lyon 2e (Tel. 42-46-49, Telex 33254 Britain Lyon) are at their service.

Overseas Trade and Exports

TRADE AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

Rumania and Turkey

THE RUMANIAN press has reported that a Protocol to the Trade Agreement between Rumania and Turkey, covering trade quotas for the period April 1, 1966 to March 31, 1967, was signed in Bucharest on February 22.

Rumania is to export to Turkey chemical products, artificial fibres including rayon, various kinds of paper, machinery and mechanical equipment. Turkish exports to Rumania are to include agricultural products, cotton, textile fibres and fabrics, iron ore, etc.

No further details are available.

All inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2267) quoting reference CRE 5537/G.

£2.3 million loan for Nigeria

THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT announce that Britain is to make a loan of £2,356,000 to Nigeria for the Nigerian Development Plan on terms to be agreed. This loan, which is subject to Parliamentary approval, is in addition to over £50 million which has already been committed since Nigeria attained her independence.

The new loan, announced during the visit of Mr. Greenwood, the Minister of Overseas Development, to Nigeria will be used mainly in the development of agriculture and of water resources. Of the total sum proposed £1,200,000 will be allocated for the expansion of the Zaria water supply and £1,000,000 for the farm settlements scheme in the eastern provinces. The balance will be for smaller agricultural projects in the western provinces and for the extension of the Federal Police Training College at Ikeja.

The importance which Britain attaches to the sound development of Nigeria's natural resources has been further demonstrated by the decision of the Commonwealth Development Corporation to invest £200,000 in the equity and £300,000 as loan capital with the Eastern Nigeria Nucleus Estate, and to lend £400,00 to the Eastern Nigeria Smallholder Board of Management.

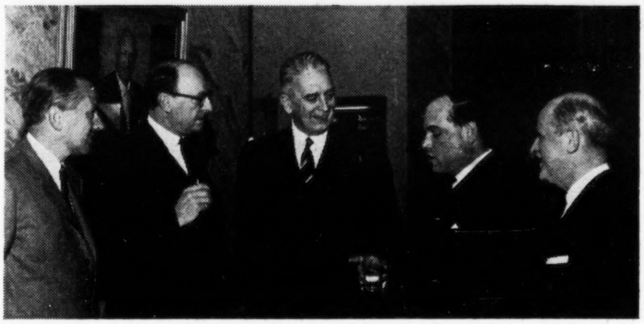
It has been agreed that a seven-year waiver of interest should be given in respect of the Commonwealth Development Corporation's contribution to this project. This is in fact the first scheme to which public funds have been made available to the CDC on such concessionary terms.

Britain makes PVC development loan to Turkey

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT signed an agreement with the Turkish Government in Ankara on April 13 for a development loan to that government of up to £1 million to meet the sterling costs of building a vinyl chloride monomer plant at Izmit. Local costs will be paid by the Government of Turkey.

A loan agreement for £2 million was signed between the British and Turkish Governments in September last year for the construction of a polythene plant, and the new loan will complete the project aid of up to £3 million offered to the Turkish Government for the current five-year development plan. Like its predecessor the new loan will be for 25 years, and payment of interest and repayment of capital will be waived for the first seven years.

The plants will form part of a £20 million petrochemical complex in the Istanbul area which is planned eventually to make a variety of petroleum-based chemicals and form one of the major projects in Turkey's development plan. Their completion in 1968 will, by saving raw material imports and by encouraging the development of a plastic industry in Turkey, make a significant contribution to the Turkish economy.



A sixteen man sales mission from the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce and Industry recently completed an intensive week's programme in the Netherlands. Sales executives from Midlands companies visited several Dutch companies to interest them in a wide range of products. Seen at a mission reception in Rotterdam (left to right): Mr. Willem Spokkreeff, manager, Rotterdam Hilton Hotel; HE The British Ambassador at the Hague, Sir Peter Garran; Mr. F. Posthuma, general director, Port of Rotterdam; Mr. Oscar Hahn, senior vice-president, Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, and leader of the Mission; and Mr. Robert Booth, director of the Chamber.

The Turkish company Petkim has acquired a licence to manufacture both vinyl chloride monomer and vinyl chloride polymer according to 'know-how' jointly owned by Imperial Chemical Industries and the Belgian company Solvic, in terms of agreements signed with these companies. The engineering and procurement contract for the Monomer plant has been signed by the Petkim company with the British firm Humphreys and Glasgow of London.

Suspension of postal services with Jamaica

THE GENERAL POST OFFICE has been notified by the Jamaican postal authorities that postal services in Jamaica have been suspended since April 4 and have been asked not to send any parcels or second class mail (printed matter, small packets, samples etc.) either by air or sea.

Senders in this country are advised therefore not to post any parcels or second class mail for Jamaica until further notice.

Letters and postcards will still be forwarded to Jamaica but no guarantee can be given as to when they will be delivered.

Hints to businessmen visiting Syria

A REVISED EDITION of the booklet on the Syrian Arab Republic has been published in the 'Hints to Business Men' series.

British businessmen who intend visiting this country on export business can obtain a copy of the booklet on application to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room F56, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 7146), or to any Regional Office of the Board of Trade, or on personal application to the Export Information Centre, Board of Trade, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.4.

OVERSEAS COMMERCIAL POSTS

Over 200 official commercial posts in all the main centres of world trade are at the service of the United Kingdom exporter. A full list of their addresses is given on pages i-viii of the Board of Trade Journal *of March 18.*

Export Service Bulletin

DURING THE QUARTER ended March 31, 1966, the *Export Service Bulletin* published information about export opportunities open to British firms. Many of these were specific inquiries for goods of British origin, while others were international calls for tender invited by overseas government purchasing bodies.

An abridged classified analysis of these inquiries is given below. Reports covering important economic developments and general economic conditions in most overseas countries have also been published during the quarter. Particulars can be obtained from Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room H28, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 7058).

Quarter ended March 31, 1966 Commodity	No. of Inquiries
Aircraft and watercraft	66
Antiques and works of art	2
Baby and invalid carriages	1
Boots, shoes and slippers	25
Brushes and brooms	15
Building supplies	114
Ceramic products	41
Chemicals, oils, fats, greases and paints	276
Clothing	129
Contracts	338
Cosmetics, toilet preparations, perfumery and hairdressing equipment	24
Domestic appliances	97
Druggists' sundries	36
Drugs and pharmaceutical preparations	102
Electrical machinery and apparatus	755
Fancy goods	54
Foodstuffs, beverages, produce and tobacco	112
Furniture and floor coverings	88
Glass and glassware	39
Hard haberdashery	14
Iron and steel	442
Jewellery, cutlery, goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wares	31
Leather and imitation leather	12
Leather goods	6
Livestock and appliances and equipment	21
Machinery and plant (including machine tools)	1,306
Medical and surgical instruments and appliances	93
Metalwares	7
Mineral products	59
Musical instruments	19
Non-ferrous metals	181
Office machinery and equipment	38
Paper, printed matter and stationery	161
Photographic and cinematographic equipment	31
Plastics materials	59
Prefabricated houses and buildings	10
Radio apparatus (including record players, television receivers and tape recorders)	141
Railway and rolling stock	105
Rubber manufactures	51
Scientific and optical instruments	259
Soap and cleansing preparations	17
Spectacleware, opticians' supplies	8
Sports goods	23
Textiles	231
Timber, wood manufactures	29
Tools, hand and engineers' small (including portable power tools)	157
Toys, games and model engineering	25
Vehicle parts	270
Watches and clocks	4

Reports on overseas markets in the 'Export Service Bulletin'

IN THE *Board of Trade Journal* of January 14, 1966, a list was published of the Market Reports contained in the *Export Service Bulletin* during the preceding three months. Exporters have found this useful, and it will be brought up to date at quarterly intervals; the list below covers the period January-March 1966 inclusive.

These Market Reports are prepared by HM Commercial Officers in overseas countries, and each describes the prospects in a particular territory for the export of certain goods. In many cases they show that openings exist which are at present not being exploited to the full by British exporters. They are written as a result of special inquiries undertaken and of the continuous flow of information arising from daily contacts with British exporters, local consumers, distributors and producers. Information is cross-checked before acceptance.

They thus contain reliable and up-to-date information, collected at first hand on behalf of British industry. While they are not, and do not purport to be, a substitute for market research into openings for the products of individual firms, they do give a general picture of market prospects, the type of competition to be met, the tariff and import licensing positions, which no firm in the industry covered by the report can afford to miss if it is currently exporting, or is prepared to consider exporting, to the country concerned.

A subscription to the *Bulletin* (which contains much useful information in addition to Market Reports) costs 10 guineas per annum, and single copies may be purchased for 2s.; both are obtainable on application to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 433). Information for United Kingdom Exporters will be found on next page.

MARKET REPORTS (BY COUNTRY)

Country	Commodity	Bulletin No.
Belgium	Domestic Gas-Fired Appliances and Gas Distribution Equipment	37/66
New Zealand	Stainless Steel Cutlery	33/66

MARKET REPORTS (BY COMMODITY)

Commodity	Country	Bulletin No.
Domestic Appliances, Domestic Heating and Cooking Apparatus:		
Domestic Gas-Fired Appliances and Gas Distribution Equipment	Belgium	37/66
Jewellery, Cutlery, Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Wares:		
Stainless Steel Cutlery	New Zealand	33/66

EFTA INFORMATION CENTRE: CHANGE OF ADDRESS

The EFTA Information Centre has moved from Queen Anne's Mansions, Queen Anne's Gate, to the main Board of Trade building at Victoria Street. Its new address is Room 527, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2479/2480).

The EFTA Information Centre answers general inquiries about the European Free Trade Association and advises on sources of more specialized information. It also distributes literature free of charge, including the EFTA Bulletin, *the EFTA Secretariat's monthly journal.*

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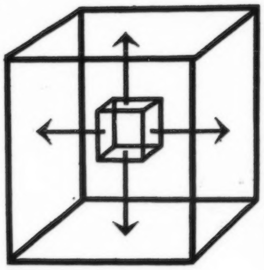

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Information for exporters

Brief details are given below of overseas inquiries for British products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., issued recently by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, to subscribers to the 'Export Service Bulletin.'

The Bulletin, published daily, is available to British manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room H28, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 433) (Telex 25977). Copies of particular issues containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address by forwarding cash remittance of 2s. per copy with order.

Contracts have been awarded to Atlas Lighting Ltd., (International Division) London, for the illumination of three projects in Tanzania. The Kilimanjaro Hotel, Dar-es-Salaam, is equipped with a variety of fluorescent fittings such as Atlantic Three, Arrowslim, (the design award fitting for 1965) and special troffer fittings as well as other incandescent units. The electrical installations were executed by Berkeley Electrical Co., of Dar-es-Salaam, co-ordinated by GUS, London and Enfield Cables (Tanzania) Ltd. The other two projects comprised the supply of fluorescent fittings for the Tanzania Brewery, and Atlantic Three and Incandescent Fittings for the Police Headquarters, Dar-es-Salaam.

Calls for tender

Inquiries connected with the calls for tender mentioned below should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 404 and 406). Please quote reference numbers, country and commodity in all inquiries. The date given is the closing date, and refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated.

*Tender documents are available on loan in those cases marked with an asterisk.**

The number in brackets indicates the Bulletin in which published.

ARGENTINA

(72/66) Canal Construction for Instituto de Desarrollo Del Valle Interior Del Rio Negro. May 23. E.S.B. 14329/66.

AUSTRALIA

(74/66) Flow Regulating Valves for Brisbane City Council. May 27. E.S.B. 14563/66.

(72/66) Valves – Water for Director of Works, Canberra. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 13676/66.*

(71/66) Circuit Breakers for Electricity Commission of New South Wales. May 16. E.S.B. 13935/66.*

(74/66) Cable and Accessories for Hydro-Electric Commission, Tasmania. May 30. E.S.B. 14544/66.

(74/66) Radial Gates for Irrigation and Water Supply Commission. (Further Information.) June 27. E.S.B. 11738/66.

(73/66) Circuit Breakers and Accessories for Mackay Regional Electricity Board. May 11. E.S.B. 14317//66.*

Postmaster-General's Department, Melbourne:

(74/66) Electronic Tubes and Accessories. May 12. E.S.B. 14553/66.*

(74/66) Telephone Receiver Components. May 12. E.S.B. 14355/66.*

State Electricity Commission of Victoria:

(73/66) Switchgear. July 25. E.S.B. 14508/66.*

(74/66) Telephone Exchange. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to May 16. E.S.B. 11076/66.

(74/66) Carrier Telephone System for Victoria Railways. May 11. E.S.B. 14543/66.*

BURMA

(73/66) Surveying Equipment for Ahlone Electricity Supply Board. May 9. E.S.B. 14337/66.*

(73/66) Blades for Sheet-Trimming Shear for Industrial Development Corporation. May 10. E.S.B. 13992/66.*

Myanma Export Import Corporation:

(72/66) Spares for Refuelling Unit and Flowmeter. May 15. E.S.B. 13986/66.*

(72/66) Spares for Refuelling Unit. May 15. E.S.B. 13978/66.*

(72/66) Spares for Hose Units. May 15. E.S.B. 13987/66.*

(72/66) Machinery Spares. May 15. E.S.B. 14348/66.*

(72/66) Machinery Spares. May 15. E.S.B. 14346/66.*

(72/66) Machinery Spares. May 15. E.S.B. 14347/66.*

(72/66) Valves and Cocks. May 15. E.S.B. 14360/66.*

(73/66) Galvanized Iron Sheets. May 15. E.S.B. 14320/66.*

(73/66) Railway Patrol Coaches. June 1. E.S.B. 14502/66.*

(73/66) Leather. May 15. E.S.B. 13981/66.*

(73/66) Cotton Tape. May 15. E.S.B. 13980/66.*

(73/66) Fuse Fittings and Cartridges. May 10. E.S.B. 14338/66.*

(73/66) Life Belts; Rubber Gloves. May 10. E.S.B. 14339/66.*

(*Continued on page* 898)

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(73/66) Spare Parts. May 15. E.S.B. 14341/66.*
(73/66) Micro Filter Spare Parts. May 15. E.S.B. 14365/66.*
(73/66) Filter Spares. May 15. E.S.B. 14366/66.*
(73/66) Micro Filter Accessories. May 15. E.S.B. 14367/66.*
(73/66) Machinery Spares. May 15. E.S.B. 14349/66.*
(73/66) Arcton 12 Gas. May 15. E.S.B. 14361/66.*
(73/66) Liquid Ammonia. May 15. E.S.B. 14362/66.*
(73/66) Ball Bearings. May 15. E.S.B. 14364/66.*
(73/66) Vestibule Diaphragm. June 1. E.S.B. 14400/66.*
(73/66) Metal Tubes. June 1. E.S.B. 14501/66.*
(73/66) Artist's Brushes. May 15. E.S.B. 13979/66.*
(73/66) Switchgear and Spares. June 1. E.S.B. 14340/66.
(73/66) Pressure Refuelling Spares. May 15. E.S.B. 14342/66.*
(73/66) Hose Unit Accessories. May 15. E.S.B. 14343/66.*
(73/66) Hose Unit Accessories. May 15. E.S.B. 14344/66.*
(73/66) Accumulator Spare Parts. May 15. E.S.B. 14345/66.*
People's Oil Industry:
(72/66) Engine Acessories. May 13. E.S.B. 13969/66.*
(72/66) Dispenser Spare Parts. May 15. E.S.B. 14355/66.*

CANADA

British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority:
(74/66) Air Receivers. May 17. E.S.B. 14536/66.
(74/66) Air Compressors. May 17. E.S.B. 14537/66.

CEYLON

Ceylon State Hardware Corporation:
(72/66) Grinding Wheels. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed May 8. E.S.B. 9807/66.*
(73/66) Files and Grinding Points. May 12. E.S.B. 13949/66.
(73/66) Batteries for Ceylon Transport Board. May 16. E.S.B. 13948/66.
(71/66) Generating Plant for Department of Water Supply and Drainage. May 20. E.S.B. 13934/66.
(73/66) G.I. Water Tubes for Ministry of Finance. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 12203/66.*
Ministry of Health:
(71/66) Water Supply Project. May 17. E.S.B. 13933/66.
(73/66) Hospital Equipment. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 13110/66.*
Ministry of Land, Irrigation and Power:
(71/66) Bed Lift. May 24. E.S.B. 13924/66.
(71/66) Electricity Supply. May 24. E.S.B. 13920/66.

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC (EGYPT)

Egyptian Railways:
(71/66) Chromium Oxide Paste. May 12. E.S.B. 13690/66.
(71/66) Pig Iron. May 12. E.S.B. 13691/66.
(71/66) Copper Cables. May 14. E.S.B. 13692/66.
(71/66) Workshop Equipment. May 14. E.S.B. 13693/66.
(71/66) Porcelain Basins. June 9. E.S.B. 13695/66.

FORMOSA

Central Trust of China:
(72/66) Tyres and Tubes. May 4. E.S.B. 13681/66.*
(72/66) Potassium Sulphate. May 7. E.S.B. 13680/66.
(72/66) Photometers. May 9. E.S.B. 13677/66.*
(72/66) DDT Condensation Kettle. May 7. E.S.B. 13678/66.*
(72/66) Karbate Condenser. May 7. E.S.B. 13679/66.*
(72/66) Boiler Tubes. May 4. E.S.B. 13682/66.*
(72/66) Spare Parts for Pellet-Ace Machine. May 7. E.S.B. 13684/66.*
(73/66) Gas Compressor. May 5. E.S.B. 13963/66.*
(73/66) Diesel Engines. May 5. E.S.B. 13953/66.*

GERMANY

(73/66) Medical/Technical Equipment for Baulleitung Klinkikum. July 12. E.S.B. 14371/66.

INDIA

(72/66) Wheel Sets for Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. May 16. E.S.B. 14383/66.
(71/66) Machine Tools for Indian Telephone Industries. May 23. E.S.B. 13929/66.
Kerala State Electricity Board:
(72/66) Dam Construction. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed July 20. E.S.B. 11751/66.
(72/66) Dam Construction. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to July 20. E.S.B. 11059/66.
Madras State Electricity Board:
(71/66) Circuit Breakers. May 17. E.S.B. 13928/66.
(71/66) Water Treatment Plant. June 8. E.S.B. 13927/66.
(72/66) Transformers. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 11750/66.*
(72/66) Brass Rounds; Copper Rods for Neyveli Lignite Corporation. (Further Information.) No foreign exchange will be provided for these purchases. E.S.B. 11752/66.

IRAN

(73/66) Snow Ploughing Wagons for Iranian State Railways. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 7606/66.*

IRAQ

(71/66) Pharmaceuticals and Medical Preparations for General Drugs Establishment. May 26. E.S.B. 13672/66.*
(72/66) Ceramic Plant for Ministry of Industry. October 3. E.S.B. 14399/66.

LEBANON

(73/66) Civil Engineering Works for Le Conseil Executif des Grands Projects. (Pre-qualification.) May 5. E.S.B. 14545/66.*

LIBYA

(71/66) Water Supply Project for Central Tenders Board. May 23. E.S.B. 13917/66.
(71/66) Construction of Houses for Ministry of Public Works. May 16. E.S.B. 13918/66.

MOROCCO

(73/66) Boiler and Turbo-Alternator for La Sucrehie Nationale du Beht. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 14533/66.

MOZAMBIQUE

Ports, Railways and Transport Department:
(73/66) Machine Tools. May 27. E.S.B. 14531/66.
(73/66) Monobloc Beams. May 13. E.S.B. 14532/66.

NEW ZEALAND

(74/66) Textiles for Auckland Hospital Board. May 23. E.S.B. 14573/66.*
(74/66) Cable for Christchurch City Council. May 31. E.S.B. 14534/66.*
General Post Office:
(73/66) Synthetic and Vulcanized Sheets. May 6. E.S.B. 14523/66.*
(73/66) Book-Binding Cloth. May 5. E.S.B. 14525/66.*
(73/66) Telecommunication Equipment. May 12. E.S.B. 14380/66.*
(73/66) Cable-Switchboard; Wire-Jumper. May 13. E.S.B. 14381/66.*
(73/66) Terminal Blocks. May 11. E.S.B. 14382/66.*
(73/66) Cloth for Ministry of Works. May 6. E.S.B. 14384/66.*
(73/66) Railway Tyres and Wheels for New Zealand Railways. May 25. E.S.B. 14330/66.*

PAKISTAN

Director of Supply:
(73/66) Printing Machines. May 9. E.S.B. 14389/66.*
(73/66) Scientific Equipment. May 7. E.S.B. 14391/66.*
(73/66) Laboratory Equipment and Photographic Materials. May 9. E.S.B. 14507/66.*
(73/66) Scientific Equipment. May 10. E.S.B. 14510/66.*
(73/66) Scientific Equipment. May 5. E.S.B. 14511/66.*
(73/66) Fertilizer for East Pakistan Agricultural Development Corporation. May 14. E.S.B. 14386/66.
East Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation:
(72/66) Chemical Plants. (Pre-Qualification.) E.S.B. 14323/66.
(73/66) Machinery. May 23. E.S.B. 14385/66.
Eastern Railway:
(73/66) Appointment of Inspectors. May 16. E.S.B. 14325/66.
(73/66) Bearing Plates. May 31. E.S.B. 14326/66.*
(71/66) Ammonia Plant for West Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation. May 25. E.S.B. 13922/66.*

SOUTH AFRICA

Cape Provincial Tender Board:
(72/66) Rubber Stamp Sets. May 6. E.S.B. 13905/66.*
(72/66) Laundry Machinery. May 13. E.S.B. 13906/66.*
(72/66) Tarpaulins. May 6. E.S.B. 13908/66.*
(72/66) Washing Machine. May 6. E.S.B. 13909/66.*
(72/66) Food Conveyors. May 6. E.S.B. 13910/66.*
(74/66) Aluminium Posts and Railings. May 10. E.S.B. 14538/66.*
(74/66) Surgical Needles. May 13. E.S.B. 14539/66.*
(74/66) Pipe Cleaners. May 20. E.S.B. 14540/66.*
(74/66) Stereo-Plotting Machine. May 27. E.S.B. 14560/66.*
(71/66) Pharmaceutical Drugs and Chemicals for Natal Provincial Administration. May 4. E.S.B. 13937/66.*

SPAIN

(73/66) Registration and Cash Machines for Correos y Telecommunication. May 9. E.S.B. 14519/66.

SUDAN

(72/66) Insecticides for Ministry of Agriculture. April 23. E.S.B. 13936/66.*

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

(72/66) Air Conditioners for Chemin de Fer du Hedjaz. May 11. Tender documents (in French) available. E.S.B. 13947/66.*
(73/66) Chemicals for Syrian General Petroleum Authority. May 12. E.S.B. 13943/66.

THAILAND

State Railway of Thailand:
(71/66) Press Brake. May 18. E.S.B. 13655/66.*
(72/66) Tyres. May 30. E.S.B. 13998/66.
(73/66) Suspension Device. May 25. E.S.B. 13995/66.

As part of their overseas sales programme, John Steventon & Sons Limited, makers of Royal Venton sanitary ware, are launching a new publicity drive in the Caribbean. This picture show Mr. Kenneth Steventon (left) managing director of John Steventon & Sons, discussing future plans at the Middlewich factory with Trude Sherman of Lonsdale-Hands Jamaica. With them is Robert Davy of Lonsdale-Hands Information Limited, who are responsible for Royal Venton public relations in the United Kingdom.

TURKEY

(73/66) Lead for Iller Bank. May 16. E.S.B. 13945/66.*
(73/66) Weed Burners for State Hydraulic Works. May 5. E.S.B. 13944/66.*
(74/66) Remote Control Equipment for State Railways Administration. May 23. E.S.B. 13619/66.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

(72/66) Generators for US Corps of Engineers. Advance Information. E.S.B. 14375/66.

URUGUAY

Ministry of Public Health:
(73/66) Chemicals. May 4. E.S.B. 14307/66.
(73/66) X-ray Accesories. May 10. E.S.B. 14311/66.
State Oil Refinery (ANCAP):
(73/66) Spectrophotometer. May 11. E.S.B. 14304/66.
(73/66) Iron Minerals. May 10. E.S.B. 14303/66.
(73/66) Measuring Instruments. May 12. E.S.B. 14306/66.
(73/66) Calculating Machine for University of the Republic Faculty of Agronomy. May 4. E.S.B. 14308/66.

VENEZUELA

Ministry of Public Works:
(71/66) Pier Construction Project. May 31. E.S.B. 34078/64.
(73/66) Highway Construction. May 31. E.S.B. 14372/66.
National Institute of Water Works:
(73/66) Tubing. May 25. E.S.B. 14503/66.
(73/66) Installation of Tubing. May 26. E.S.B. 14504/66.

EXPORT INFORMATION CENTRE

The Export Information Centre of the Board of Trade's Export Services Branch is at 50 Ludgate Hill, London, one minute's walk from St. Paul's. It provides traders with a street-level inquiry point where they can find what services are available for dealing with export problems. The centre is open from 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

Agency and export opportunities, market surveys, etc.

Further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 427). Please quote reference number, country and commodity in all inquiries.

The number in brackets indicates the Bulletin in which published.

The Bulletin, published daily, is available to British manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room H28, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 433) (Telex 25977). Copies of particular issues containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address by forwarding cash remittance of 2s. per copy with order.

Stx glamorous Air France girls gave a helping hand to Britain's export drive when at London Airport on March 27, they assisted the loading of furniture made by G. N. Burgess of Feltham, Middlesex, for the new Paris Hilton Hotel. This export order – total value £10,000 – was the only one awarded by the Paris Hilton to a British furniture manufacturer. Sunday's 'chairlift' was the first 14 tons of the total consignment. The British furniture – chairs, tables and stage pieces – was transported to Paris by an Air France Breguet Universel, a new double-decker freight aircraft specially chartered by Burgess to load up in double quick time. In the picture two Air France girls hand dining chairs up to Gerry Burgess, Managing Director of G. N. Burgess, loading up his furniture in the Breguet Universel.

Afghanistan
(72/66) Inquiry for raisin plant. E.S.B. 14157/66.

Algeria
(73/66) Inquiry in respect of bakery, cake, confectionery and ice cream machinery. E.S.B. 14205/66.

Australia
(72/66) Agency inquiry for fish fillets. E.S.B. 14104/66.
(73/66) Inquiry for metal working machinery; steel products. E.S.B. 13242/66.
(72/66) Inquiry for decorative and display items; horticultural equipment. E.S.B. 13863/66.
(72/66) Inquiry for druggists' sundries; household items; medicines; toiletries; toys etc. E.S.B. 14131/66.
(72/66) Inquiry for gas equipment; grain drying machinery; mechanical handling machinery; hydraulic equipment; oil heaters and boiler appliances. E.S.B. 14184/66.
(73/66) Inquiry for nuts, bolts and allied products manufacturing machinery. E.S.B. 14080/66.
(74/66) Inquiry for greeting cards; plastic sponge; wrapping paper. E.S.B. 13404/66.

Bolivia
(72/66) Inquiry for transformers. E.S.B. 13531/66.

Canada
(74/66) Agency inquiry for survival equipment. E.S.B. 14691/66.
(72/66) Inquiry for cable making machinery; rod mill machinery; wire stranding equipment. E.S.B. 13473/66.
(74/66) Inquiry for worsted yarns. E.S.B. 14806/66.

Denmark
(73/66) Agency inquiry for chemicals; insecticides; pesticides. E.S.B. 14275/66.
(73/66) Agency inquiry for textile piece-goods. E.S.B. 14171/66.

Finland
(72/66) Agency inquiry for water treatment plant. E.S.B. 14420/66.

France
(72/66) Agency inquiry for clothing; knitwear; piece-goods. E.S.B. 20969/64.

Germany, Federal Republic of
(71/66) Agency inquiry for toys. E.S.B. 14017/66.

India/Russia
(72/66) Trade Agreement. C.R.E. 2133/G.

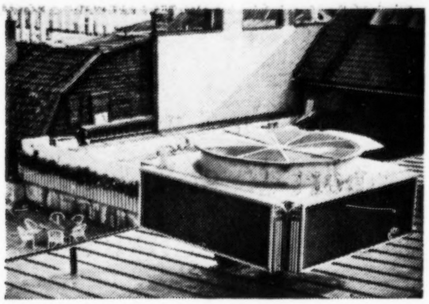
Iran
(71/66) Agency inquiry for carburettors; compressors; electrical cable; hydraulic presses; irons sheets. E.S.B. 10801/66.

Iraq
(74/66) Government Purchase by Tender.

Israel
(71/66) Agency inquiry for steel sheets. E.S.B. 13878/66.
(72/66) Agency inquiry for cigarettes. E.S.B. 14469/66.
(72/66) Agency inquiry for tools. E.S.B. 14468/66.
(73/66) Agency inquiry for aluminium household ware. E.S.B. 14292/66.
(73/66) Agency inquiry for bearings; machine tools. E.S.B. 14466/66.
(73/66) Agency inquiry for chemicals; medical equipment. E.S.B. 14467/66.
(72/66) Inquiry for batteries. E.S.B. 6004/65.

Italy
(72/66) Agency inquiry for onion peeling machines. E.S.B. 14118/66.
(72/66) Inquiry for confectionery; spirits. E.S.B. 13215/66.
(74/66) Agency inquiry for signal pistols. E.S.B. 14418/66.

Italy/Indonesia
(71/66) Trade Agreement. C.R.E. 4581/G.



Topping the roof of Domus supermarkets throughout Sweden (owned by the Swedish Cooperative organization) are large air cooled condensers supplied by Woods of Colchester Ltd. Selected for their quietness, these condensers form part of the central refrigerating system.

Italy/Japan
(71/66) Trade Agreement. C.R.E. 3628/2/G.

Jamaica
(72/66) Inquiry for dried beans and peas. E.S.B. 14068/66.

Malta
(71/66) Agency inquiry for building materials. E.S.B. 12317/66.

Morocco/Switzerland
(72/66) Trade Agrement. C.R.E. 7939/G.

Netherlands
(72/66) Agency inquiry for gas and water works equipment; motor control equipment; pumps; underpressure pipeline equipment; water meter and control equipment. E.S.B. 14163/66.
(73/66) Inquiry in respect of building project. E.S.B. 14654/66.

New Zealand
(72/66) Agency inquiry for aerosols; powder and liquid products; supermarket and grocery store items; tablets. E.S.B. 14191/66.
(72/66) Manufacture under licence – engineering and mechanical equipment; steel products. E.S.B. 13890/66.
(72/66) Manufacture under licence – skirts. E.S.B. 13798/66.

South Africa
(71/65) Agency inquiry for cutlery. E.S.B. 14035/66.
(74/66) Agency inquiry for builders' and plumbers' supplies; hardware; sanitaryware; tools. E.S.B. 14235/66.
(72/66) Agency inquiry for crockery; furnishing fabrics; pottery. E.S.B. 13291/66.
(73/66) Inquiry for drugs. E.S.B. 14421/66.

Sweden
(72/66) Agency inquiry for computer tapes; giftware; paper products; stationery; smallwares; tobacconists' requisites; toothpaste. E.S.B. 13892/66.

Switzerland
(72/66) Agency inquiry for baby foods; sun tanning preparations; wound sprays. E.S.B. 14079/66.
(72/66) Agency inquiry for nylon; veterinary instruments. E.S.B. 14084/66.
(72/66) Inquiry for linen. E.S.B. 13852/66.
(74/66) Market report on wallpaper. E.S.B. 13876/66.

Tunisia/Hungary
(72/66) Trade Agreement. C.R.E. 7843/G.

United Arab Republic (Egypt)
(72/66) Inquiry for electrical equipment. E.S.B. 13900/66.

United States of America
(71/66) Inquiry for electric wire and plugs. E.S.B. 13800/66.
(71/66) Inquiry for wire. E.S.B. 14036/66.
(72/66) Inquiry for copper tubing. E.S.B. 14061/66.
(72/66) Inquiry for diesel engines. E.S.B. 14019/66.
(72/66) Inquiry for fancy goods. E.S.B. 14041/66.
(72/66) Inquiry for soap. E.S.B. 14123/66.
(72/66) Inquiry for tin-plated steel. E.S.B. 14090/66.
(73/66) Inquiry for hackle pins. E.S.B. 45815/65.
(73/66) Inquiry for hardware. E.S.B. 14082/66.
(73/66) Inquiry for leather. E.S.B. 14280/66.

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Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations in overseas countries

The Lists of Tariff, Customs and import regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.

Items which fall into this category will now be preceded by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

VENEZUELA

Customs duties

IT HAS BEEN reported by Her Majesty's Embassy in Caracas that the Venezuelan Ministries of Finance and Development have introduced a resolution No. 156, dated March 23, which increases the import duty on rubber fabricated materials covered with textiles.

Details are as follows:

Tariff Item No.	Description	Duty
621-01-01-9	Covered with textiles, n.e.s. (per kilo gross weight) . .	Bs. 25 (hitherto Bs. 8)

This resolution comes into force 20 days after the date of publication (March 25,) i.e., on April 14.

URUGUAY

Import taxes

HM EMBASSY at Montevideo report that under the terms of Decree No. 104/966 of March 3, imports into Uruguay of raw materials and/or materials for industries manufacturing products destined for export will not in future have to pay the full rate of tax established by the Decree of November 26, 1965 (see the *Board of Trade Journal* of January 7, page 35). In future such goods will be subject to tax at 8 per cent.

PHOTOGRAPHS FOR THE JOURNAL

The Editor will be glad to consider prints of industrial photographs suitable for publication in the Board of Trade Journal. **Black and white prints:** *These should be 'action' photographs showing UK goods being inspected by overseas buyers or in process of being packed or shipped for export or being unloaded, installed or in use at the overseas destination. Photographs of UK businessmen in discussion with overseas buyers and of visitors at exhibition stands overseas are also acceptable.* **Colour photographs:** *Four-colour illustrations with an export angle and for which blocks are available will be considered for use as coloured cover illustrations.*

COLOMBIA

Import regulations (1)

IT HAS BEEN reported by HM Embassy at Bogota that, on March 8, 1966, the Colombian Government issued Decree No. 564, which modifies the customs duties of the following Tariff Headings:

Article 1

Tariff Heading	Description	Duty
29.31	Organo-sulphur compounds:	
A	Organo-sulphur compounds used as active ingredients in insecticides or fungicides:	
IV	Manganese ethylenebisdithiocarbomate	15%
34.02	Organic surface-active agents, surface-active preparations and washing preparations, whether or not containing soap:	
B	Surface-active preparations	35%
38.11	Disinfectants, insecticides, fungicides, weed-killers, anti-sprouting products, rat poisons and similar products put up in forms or packings for sale by retail or as preparations or as articles (for example, sulphur-treated bands, wicks and candles, fly-papers):	
A	Preparations not put up for retail sale:	
I	Disinfectants	15%
II	Insecticides	15%
III	Fungicides	15%
IV	Weed-killers	15%
V	Rat poisons	15%
VI	Other	
39.02	Polymerisation and copolymerisation products (for example polyethylene, polytetrahaloethylenes, polyisobutylene, polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride, polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl chloroacetate and other polyvinyl derivatives, polyacrylic and polymethacrylic derivatives, coumaronindene resins):	
A	Pure, in liquid or paste form or in the form of granules, flakes, lumps, powders, blocks or similar bulk forms:	
II	Polystyrene	40%
III	Polyvinyl derivatives	40%
VI	Other	40%
53.02	Other animal hair (fine or coarse), not carded or combed:	
A	Fine animal hair:	
I	Of rabbit or hare	35%
II	Other	35%
B	Coarse animal hair	35%
73.06	Puddled bars and pilings, ingots, blocks, lumps and similar forms of iron or steel:	
B	Ingots	25%
73.11	Angles, shapes and sections, of iron or steel, hot-rolled, forged, extruded, cold-formed or cold finished; sheet piling of iron or steel whether or not drilled, punched or made from assembled elements:	
A	Angles, shapes and sections:	
II	Other:	
a	Forged or hot-rolled	35%
b	Cold drawn or cold-rolled	35%
c	Surface-worked or clad with other metals	35%
73.12	Hoop and strip, of iron or steel, hot-rolled or cold-rolled:	
B	Cold drawn or cold-rolled	40%
73.15	Alloy steel and high carbon steel in the forms mentioned in headings Nos. 73.06 to 73.14:	
A	Ingots of high carbon steel	30%
B	Ingots of alloy steel (special steel):	
II	Other	30%
C	Blooms, billets, slabs and sheet bars, and pieces roughly shaped by forging, of high carbon steel	30%
D	Blooms, billets, slabs and sheet bars, and pieces roughly shaped by forging, of alloy steel (special steel):	
II	Other	30%
IJ	Bars and rods and hollow mining drill steel, of high carbon steel:	
I	Simply hot-rolled or extruded	30%
K	Bars and rods and hollow mining drill steel of alloy steel (special steel):	
I	Simply hot-rolled or extruded:	
b	Other	30%
N	Angles, shapes and section of less than 80 mm of high carbon steel:	
I	Forged or hot-rolled	35%
II	Cold-drawn or cold-rolled	35%
III	Surface-worked or clad with other metals	35%
O	Angles, shapes and sections of less than 80 mm., of alloy steel (special steel):	
I	Forged or hot-rolled:	
b	Other	35%
II	Cold-drawn or cold-rolled:	
b	Other	35%
III	Surface-worked or clad with other metals:	
b	Other	35%
X	Hoop and strip of high carbon steel:	
I	Hot-rolled	35%
Y	Hoop and strip, of alloy steel (special steel):	
I	Hot-rolled:	
b	Other	35%
84.06	Internal combustion piston engines:	
B	Other:	
I	For watercraft:	
a	Outboard motors	20%
b	Other	
	1. Compression-ignition engines (Diesel)	20%
	2. Other	20%
C	Parts:	
II	For watercraft engines	20%
84.51	Typewriters, other than typewriters incorporating calculating mechanisms; cheque-writing machines:	
A	Typewriters:	
II	Machines for writing in code or for de-coding . . .	60%
III	Other	60%
B	Cheque-writing machines	60%
84.52	Calculating machines; accounting machines, cash registers, postage-franking machines, ticket-issueing machines and similar machines, incorporating a calculating device:	
A	Calculating machines:	
I	Adding machines	60%
II	Other:	

(Continued on next page)

Tariff heading	Description	Duty
a	Electronic and the like	60%
b	Other	60%
B	Accounting machines	60%
C	Cash registers	60%
D	Other	60%
84.53	Statistical machines of a kind operated in conjunction with punched cards (for example, sorting calculating and tabulating machines) accounting machines operated in conjunction with similar punched cards; auxiliary machines for use with such machines (for example, punching and checking machines)	60%
84.54	Other office machines (for example, hectograph or stencil duplicating machines, addressing machines, coin-sorting machines, coin-counting machines and wrapping machines, pencil sharpening machines, perforating and stapling machines:	
A	Duplicating machines of the hectograph type	60%
B	Addressing machines	60%
C	Ticket-issuing machines other than those falling within headings Nos. 84.52 and 84.58	60%
D	Coin-sorting or coin-counting machines	60%
E	Pencil sharpening machines, punching machines and stapling machines, and de-stapling machines	60%
F	Cash registers not incorporating a calculating device	60%
G	Other	60%
84.55	Parts and accessories (other than covers, carrying cases and the like) suitable for use solely or principally with machines of a kind falling within headings Nos. 84.51, 84.52, 84.53, or 84.54:	
A	For machines falling within headings No. 84.51	60%
B	For machines falling within heading No. 84.52:	
I	For electronic and similar machines	50%
II	For cash registers	50%
III	Other	50%
C	For machines falling within heading No. 84.53	50%
D	For machines falling within heading No. 84.54	
I	For cash registers not incorporating a totalising device	50%
II	Other	50%
87.07	Works trucks, mechanically propelled (forklift trucks, platform trucks and the like) with any type of engine; parts and components therof:	
A	Of a capacity of not more than one ton	25%

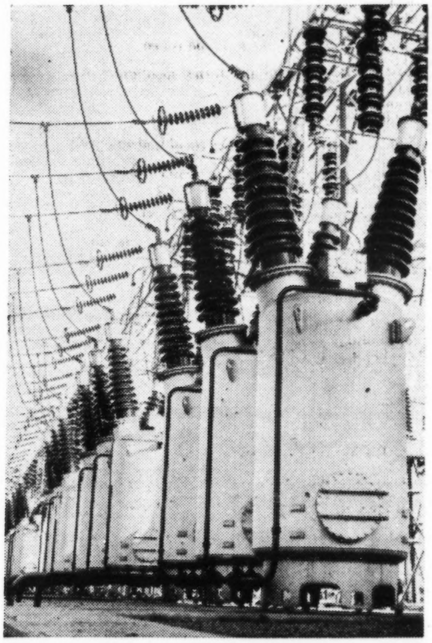
Article 2

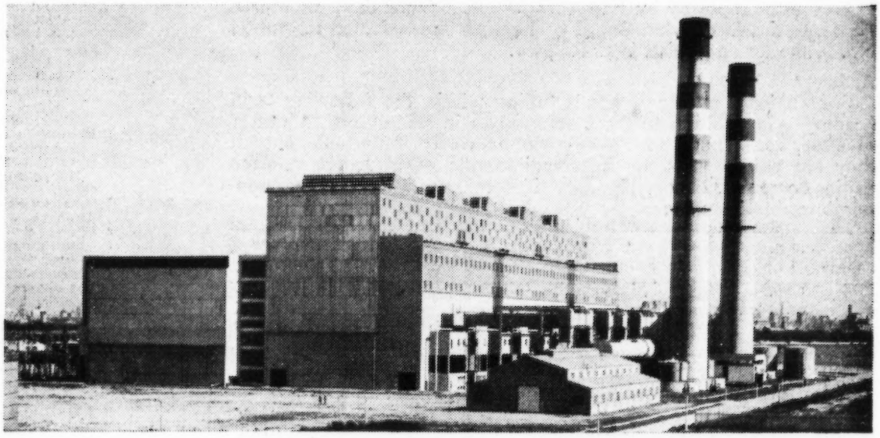
Modifies the text and duty of the following Tariff Headings:

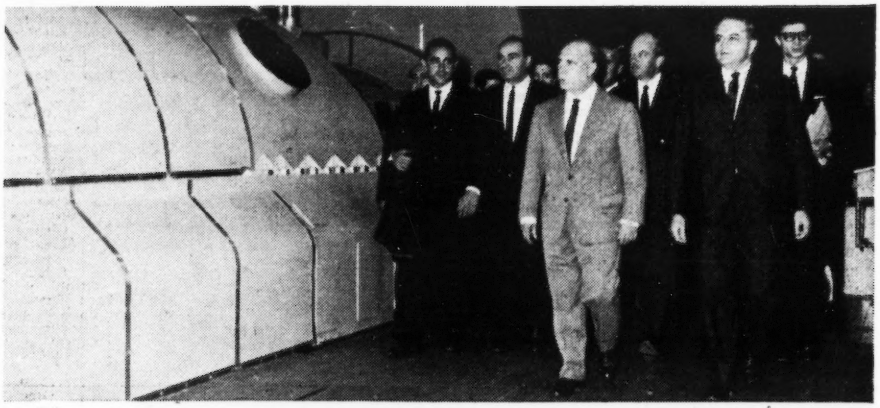
Tariff heading	Description	Duty
29.21	Other esters of mineral acids (excluding halides) and their salts, and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives:	
A	Containing phosphor	25%
B	Other	25%
29.25	Amide-function compounds:	
B	Cyclic amides	
III	Other:	
a	3.4. Dichloropropionanilide	25%
b	Other	25%
87.06	Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles falling within headings Nos. 87.01, 87.02, or 87.03:	
A	For tractors falling within subheading 87.01A:	
I	Parts of crawl-tracks:	
a	Chain pins and bushes	40%
b	Links, shoes, driving wheels, tensioning wheels, single or in groups	40%
c	Roller bearings and axle bearings, single or in groups	40%
d	Other	20%
II	Other	20%
89.01	Ships, boats and other vessels not falling within any of the other headings of this Chapter:	
B	Other:	
I	Sea-going vessels:	
a	Of a dead-weight of 10,000 or more tons	0.5%
b	Of a dead-weight of 2,000 up to 9,999 tons	20%
c	Other	35%

(Continued on next page)

BRITISH CONSORTIUM BUILD'S SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE'S LARGEST POWER STATION







Accompanied by high officials of state and attended by HM Ambassador and executives of companies and contractors concerned, Dr. Carlos H. Perette, Vice-President of Argentina, recently opened this 600 megawatt power station. The power station was built by a partnership of the AEI International and the International Combustion (Export) Co. Ltd. The contract for this station, worth £35 million, was obtained in 1958 by the partnership in the face of world competition. A subsequent contract worth over £5 million was obtained by Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Export Co. Ltd. for seven high voltage transformer switching stations for the Buenos Aires network. At the time, the power station was the largest single order ever placed with a British consortium and the constructors claim it is still the largest project in the Southern hemisphere. These pictures show: (top right) general view of Costernera power station which occupies a 54-acre site on reclaimed land at the mouth of the River Riachuelo; (lower right) Vice-President of Argentina, Dr. Carlos H. Perette, accompanied by officials, inspects the power station; (above) some of the oil circuit breakers which forms part of the equipment that will increase the generating capacity of Buenos Aires by 50 per cent.

COLOMBIA, *continued*

Article 3

Goods falling within the following tariff headings will pay an additional duty of 25% up to December 31, 1966; of 15% from January 1 to December 31, 1967; and of 5% from January 1 to December 31, 1968;

30.04.A	30.04.E
30.04.B	39.02.A.II
30.04.C	39.02.A.III
30.04.D	39.02.VI

Article 4

Goods falling within the following tariff headings will pay an additional duty of 20% up to December 31, 1966; of 15% from January 1 to December 31, 1967; and of 10% from January 1 to December 31, 1968;

87.06.A.I.a.
87.06.A.I.b.
87.06.A.I.c.

Article 5

Goods falling within the following tariff headings will pay an additional duty of 10% up to December 31, 1967; and of 5% from January 1 to December 31, 1968;

73.15.A	73.15.IJ.I
73.15.B.II	73.15.K.I.b.
73.15.C	73.15.Z.I
73.15.D.II.	73.15.Z.II

Article 6

This decree is in force from the date of issue.

Import regulations (2)

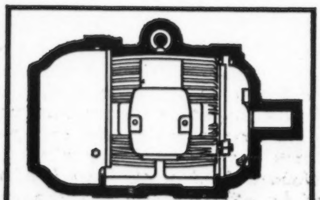
IT HAS BEEN reported by HM Embassy at Bogota that, on March 17, 1966, the Colombian Board of Foreign Trade issued resolution No. 9, the text of which is as follows:

Article 1

For all legal purposes, goods falling within the following tariff headings – in addition to those referred to in resolutions 13 and 16 of 1965, 2, 3 and 6 of 1966 – will be freely importable only if they are paid for at the intermediate rate of exchange referred to in decree 2322 of 1965, or if they are imported on non-reimbursable licences:

Tariff Heading	Description
27.07	Oils and other products of the distillation of high temperature coal tar, and similar products:
	Products obtained by distillation or cracking: Benzole, toluolexyloles and solvent naphtha.
29.07	Halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives of phenols or phenol-alcohols:
	Nitrated derivatives: Dinitrocresols and trinitroxylenols.
29.21	Other esters of mineral acids (excluding halides) and their salts and their halogenated, nitrated, or nitrosated derivatives:
	Containing phosphor: Other.
29.25	Amide-function compounds:
	Cyclic amides:
	Other: 3.4. dichloropropionanilides. Other.
29.35	Heterocyclic compounds; nucleic acids:
	Carbazole and its derivatives; pyridine and its derivatives; quinoline and its derivatives; acridine and its derivatives; piperazine (diethylenediamine) and its derivatives; nucleic acids and their salts; lactones and lactams. Lactomes: Other. Lactones: Other. Other heterocyclic compounds: Furfural; coumarone; melamine; indole; thiodiphenylamine (phenothiazine); rotenone; other.
34.02	Organic surface-active agents, surface-active preparations and washing preparations, whether or not containing soap:
	Surface-active preparations.
39.02	Polymerization and copolymerization products (for example, polyethylene, polytetrahaloethylenes, polyisobutylene, polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride, polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl chloroacetate and other polyvinyl derivatives, polyacrylic and polymethacrylic derivatives, coumarone-indene resins):
	Pure, in liquid or paste form or in the forms of granules, flakes, lumps, powders, blocks or similar bulk forms; polystyrene; polyvinyl derivatives; other.
40.11	Rubber tyres, tyre cases, inner tubes, and tyre flaps, for wheels of all kinds:
	Pneumatic tyres for aircraft.
53.02	Other animal hair (fine or coarse), not carded or combed:
	Fine animal hair, of rabbit or hare; other; coarse animal hair.
70.21	Other articles of glass:
	Industrial articles (sight-holes and gauge glasses, cylinders, thread guides, etc.).
73.15	Alloy steel and high carbon steel in the forms mentioned in headings Nos. 73.06 to 73.14:
	Ingots of high carbon steel.
	Ingots of alloy steel (special steel):
	Other.
	Blooms, billets, slabs and sheet bars, and pieces roughly shaped by forging, of high carbon steel.
	Blooms, billets, slabs and sheet bars, and pieces roughly shaped by forging, of alloy steel (special steel): Other.
	Angles, shapes and sections of 80 mm. or more and sheet piling, of high carbon steel:
	Forged or hot-rolled. Other.
	Angles, shapes and sections of 80 mm. or more and sheet piling, of alloy steel (special steel):
	Forged or hot-rolled. Other.
	Angles, shapes and sections of less than 80 mm. of high carbon steel:
	Forged or hot-rolled.
	Angles, shapes and sections of less than 80 mm. of alloy steel (special steel):
	Forged or hot-rolled. Other.
	Sheets and plates, of a thickness of more than 4·75 mm. and universal plates, of high carbon steel.
	Clad, coated or otherwise surface-worked:
	Other: Lithographed; other.
	Otherwise finished or worked:
	Corrugated, channelled or with patterns obtained by rolling or stamping.
	Bent or swaged; perforated; other.
	Sheets and plates, of a thickness of more than 4·75 mm. and universal plates, of alloy steel (special steel):
	Clad, coated or otherwise surface-worked:
	Other: Lithographed; other.
	Otherwise finished or worked:
	Corrugated, channelled or with patterns obtained by rolling or stamping.
	Bent or swaged. Perforated. Other.
	Sheets and plates of a thickness of more than 3 mm. but less than 4·75 mm. and universal plates, of high carbon steel:
	Clad, coated or otherwise surface-worked:
	Other: Lithographed; other.
	Otherwise finished or worked:
	Corrugated, channelled, embossed or with patterns obtained by rolling or stamping.
	Bent or swaged. Perforated. Cut to shape other than at right-angles. Other.
	Sheets and plates, of a thickness of more than 3 mm. but less than 4.75 mm., of alloy steel (special steel):
	Otherwise worked.
	Sheets and plates of a thickness of less than 3 mm., neither clad, coated nor covered, of high carbon steel:
	Otherwise finished or worked.
	Sheets and plates of a thickness of less than 3 mm., neither clad, coated nor covered, of alloy steel (special steel):
	Other: Otherwise finished or worked.
	Sheets and plates, of a thickness of less than 3 mm., clad, coated or covered, of high carbon steel:
	Other: Lithographed. Other.
	Hoop and strip, of high carbon steel:
	Hot-rolled. Other.
	Hoop and strip, of alloy steel (special steel):
	Hot-rolled: Other.
	Other.
84.06	Internal combustion piston engines:
	Aircraft engines.
	Other: For watercraft: Outboard motors.
	Other: Compression-ignition engines (diesel). Other.
	Parts: For aircraft engines. For watercraft engines.
84.08	Other engines and motors:
	For aircraft.
84.10	Pumps (including motor pumps and turbo pumps) for liquids, whether or not fitted with measuring devices; liquid elevators of bucket, chain screw and similar kinds:
	Pumps for use in engines (water, oil, fuel, etc., pumps):
	For use in aircraft.
84.55	Parts and accsssories (other than covers, carrying cases and the like) suitable for use solely or principally with machines of a kind falling within headings Nos. 84.51, 84.52, 84.53 or 84.54:
	For machines falling within heading No. 84.51
	For machines falling within heading No. 84.52.
	For electronic and similar machines.
	For cash registers.
	Other.
	For machines falling within heading No. 84.53.
	For machines falling within heading No. 84.54.
	For cash registers not incorporating a totalizing device.
	Other.
84.63	Transmission shafts, cranks, bearing housings, plain shaft bearings, gears, and gearing (including friction gears and gear boxes and other variable speed gears), flywheels, pulleys and pulley blocks, clutches and shaft couplings:
	For engines falling within heading No. 84.06.
	For aircraft engines.
87.01	Tractors:
	Tractors for semi-trailers.
87.06	Parts and accessories for motor vehicles falling within headings Nos. 87.01, 87.02 or 87.03:
	For tractors falling within subheading 87.01A:
	Parts of crawl-tracks:
	Chain pins and bushes.
	Links, shoes, driving wheels, tensioning wheels, single or in groups; roller bearings and axle bearings, single or in groups.
	Other.
	Other.
88.03	Parts of goods falling within headings Nos. 88.01 or 88.02:
	For helicopters.
	For flying machines falling within 88.02 B III.
	Other.

METRIC MOTORS



BROOK of course!
BROOK MOTORS LIMITED
HUDDERSFIELD • ENGLAND
66JC

Article 2

For all legal purposes, crude soya oil falling within tariff heading 15.07 A.I. will also be freely imported solely when the import licence application is submitted by the Instituto Nacional de Abastecimiento 'INA' on behalf of the interested party.

The presentation of the import licence by the Instituto Nacional de Abastecimientos will not imply any restrictions on the quantity to be imported, or the status of the importer; however, in order to comply with the terms of the Agricultural Surpluses Agreement concluded between the Colombian and the United States Governments, the Instituto may request that a percentage of the total import be charged to the said agreement.

Article 3

This resolution is in force from the date of issue.

Import regulations (3)

IT HAS BEEN reported by Her Majesty's Embassy at Bogota that, on March 17, 1966, the Colombian Board of Foreign Trade issued Resolution No. 8, the text of which is as follows:

Article 1:

Imports of goods falling within the following tariff headings will be payable at the preferential rate of exchange referred to in Article 1 of Decree 2322 of 1965:

Tariff Heading	Description
89.01	Ships, boats and vessels not falling within any of the other headings of this Chapter: Other: Sea-going vessels of a dead-weight of 10,000 tons or more.

Article 2:

Imports of goods falling within tariff headings will be payable at the intermediate rate of exchange referred to in Article 1 of Decree 2322 of 1965:

Tariff Heading	Description
89.01	Ships, boats and vessels not falling within any of the other headings of this Chapter: Other: Sea-going vessels of a dead-weight from 2,000 to 9,999 tons. Other.

Article 3:

This resolution is in force from the date of issue.

CHILE

Import regulations

IT HAS BEEN reported by Her Majesty's Embassy in Santiago that, at its Session No. 394, which took place on March 15, 1966, the Executive Committee of the Central Bank have added the following items to the list of goods published in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated January 14, 1966, page 100; first column.

Section	Group	Item
I	2	Refractory clays.
		Clays and earths for filters.
		Bauxite.
		Emery, in powders, or granulated.
II	6	Rubber, regenerated.
		Carnauba wax.
		Cork, in the rough.
III	10	Bristles in general.
		Bristles for tooth brushes, in bundles, up to 33 mm. in length.
IV	17	Hops, pure or concentrated.
	18	All items in this Group.
	20	Tampico.
		Zacaton.
V	25	Edible cattle fats.
		Lard.
VIII	37	Cut nylon fibre for tooth brushes in bundles up to 65 cm. in length.
		Cupro-ammoniacal and Bemberg rayon yarns.
		Artificial silk acetate yarns.
		Metallic thread, passementerie type.
		Nylon and similar yarns.
		Shappe natural silk yarns.
		Thread of cotton and linen combined for bookbinding.
		Closing thread of cotton or synthetic fibres for the footwear industry.
		Nylon thread for sewing .
		Harness cords, waxed and/or varnished, Nos. 16 to 40, for Jacquard looms, of 6-ply or more.
		Cotton and other fabrics for filtering.
		Synthetic fibre yarns, based on continuous polyester and polyacrylate filaments.
		Nylon and similar monofilaments with conical or teased points, in lengths of 4 to 13 cm. and diameters of 0·15 to 0·30 mm. for making artists' brushes.
		Nylon monofilaments up to 6·5 cm. long for making tooth brushes.
	38	Cords of artificial or synthetic fibres for the manufacture of tyres.
IX	45/53	Polyamides (nylon polymer).
		Casein.
		Cellulose and mechanical pulp.
		Light soda ash.
		Glue for making matches.
		Synthetic tanning materials.
		Essences and extracts for making alcoholic beverages.
		Glycerine.
		Unrefined and denaturalized fat.
		Vegetable fat for industrial use.
		Polyethylene terephthalate and co-polymers.
		Tallow and acid fats.
		Industrial yoke of egg.
	49	Lubricating greases.
		Paraffin wax.
	51	Red lead, minium and litharge for making electric batteries.
		Basic rubber mixtures.
		Oxide or iron, synthetic red and yellow and black.
X	54	Carbon steel for tools and for making machine parts.
		Steel rods of $\frac{3}{4}$ in. or more circular cross-section. with grooved surface and with a breaking resistance of more than 90 kg. per sq. millimetre.
		Special steels for springs.
		Strips, sheets, rods or sections of stainless steel.
		Laminated section – H.T.I.U. and Z.
	57/8	Black and galvanized steel wire rope.
		Parts for making stapling machines.
		Points and metallic holders.
		Gas burners.
XI	61	Open units and compressors.
		Sealed units for refrigeration or air conditioning of $\frac{1}{4}$ h.p. or more.
	62	Other electric motors, not specified.
		Pistons.
		Cast iron pistons.
XII	66	Aircraft for civil aviation.
		Lorries with special bodies for the mining and constructional industries.
		Forestry lorries.
		Tyres with steel mesh.
		Tyres and inner tubes for motor cars.
XIII	67	Cement.
		Vitreous compositions.
		Enamels and frits.
		Material with a base of asbestos, cotton, linen, hemp.
		Material with a base of asbestos compressed with rubber.
	68	Glass ampoules for the pharmaceutical industry.
		Glass fibre of special composition.
		Waterproof sandpaper, in sheets.
		Emery cloth of paper with fabric reinforcement.
		Sandpapers and pegs for the footwear industry.
		Tubes of neutral glass, calibrated for making hypodermic ampoules.
		Neutral glass, calibrated for making hypodermic ampoules.
	71	Both items in this group.
	72	Goods of rubber, cellulose and similar materials for medical or veterinary use:
		Apparatus for colostomy.
		Filiform tapers.
		Pressure cushions.
		Gynaecological discs.
		Medical rubber finger stalls.
		Insufflators for hypodermic use.
		Ear syringes.
		Vaginal syringes or douches.
		Bulbs for sphygmomanometers.
		Breast relievers.
		Oxygen bags.
		Rubber and/or plastic catheters.
		Neutral rubber transfusion tubes.
		Rubber tubing for draining.
	75	Cardboard, impregnated with bakelite.
		Paper for use in laboratories, for dialysis.
		Paper coated with metal by means of thermo-adhesive lacquers and varnishes.
		Metal-coated paper.
	78	Control clocks and time registering apparatus.
	79	Orthopaedic apparatus.
		Ribbons, wires and unusual discs for sound recording.
		Ribbons of carbon paper for electric typewriters, in rolls, up to 10 mm. wide.
		Musical instruments.
		Electric adding machines.
		Electric and electronic accounting and statistical machines.
		Electric calculating machines.
		Franking machines.
		Address-printing, duplicating and offset print duplicating machines.
		Cheque writing machines.
		Photographic plates and films.

ANGLO-PERUVIAN TRADE BULLETIN

A regular monthly printed commercial bulletin is now being produced under the joint auspices of HM Embassy and the Peruvian British Trade Centre. The bulletin is distributed free. Firms in Britain who may have interests in the Peruvian market are invited to advertise in this bulletin. Details, Embajada Britanica, Casilla 854, Lima.

CHILE, *continued*

Amendments to import list

THE FOLLOWING amendments should be made to the Chilean List of Permitted and Prohibited Imports, notice of which was given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 25, 1964. The percentages of prior deposit and tax surcharge payable (see Column 4) are the same unless otherwise stated.

Section	Group	Item	Tax/Deposit
X	54	Pig iron containing less than 0·2% phosphorus . .	1
XIII	75	Cellophane paper, colourless, transparent . . .	20

BRITISH GUIANA

Customs tariff alterations

THE BRITISH GUIANA Budget, introduced on April 5, 1966, contains proposals to rationalize the Tariff by reducing the number of different rates of duty from 50 to 11. This involves both increases and decreases in the present rates of duty. Details of the proposals are available at Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 471).

It is expected that a consolidated tariff, incorporating all the revised rates, will be published after the Budget debate. A further notice will be published in the *Board of Trade Journal* as soon as possible.

Exemptions from import duties

THE Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 3) Order 1966, amends Part III of the First Schedule to the British Guiana Customs Ordinance by the addition of the following new item:

'73. Chemicals when imported by a producer of timber approved by the Minister charged with responsibility for the Customs and Excise Department for the impregnation of woods provided the Comptroller is satisfied that such chemicals will be used solely for that purpose.'

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 471).

PORTUGAL

Amendment to the import tariff

THE PORTUGUESE *Diario do Governo*, First Series, No. 62 of March 15 publishes Decree Laws 46,903 and 46,904 which amend the import tariff as follows:

28.42 Carbonates and percarbonates, including commercially obtainable ammonium carbonate containing ammonium carbamate:

.07 Lead carbonates:

Maximum Tariff . . . . 24% *ad val.*
Minimum Tariff . . . . 12% *ad val.*

The following timetable of EFTA tariff reductions in accordance with paragraph 6 of Annex G of the EFTA Convention will apply to tariff heading 28.42:

June 30, 1966 . . . . 20% reduction
June 30, 1968 . . . . 10% reduction
June 30, 1970 . . . . 10% reduction
June 30, 1972 . . . . 10% reduction

As from July 1, 1973, the remaining 50 per cent will be eliminated by successive reductions in such a way as to be completely eliminated before January 1, 1980.

These Decrees came into effect on March 15, 1966.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460-462).

SPAIN

Opening of global quotas

THE SPANISH LIST of Global quotas for 1966 was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* for March 11, page 574. The Spanish authorities have invited applications from Spanish importers, merchants and industrialists against the following quotas:

Quota No.	Goods	Minimum value of licences for which applications invited	Closing date for applications
		Million pesetas	
14	Varnishes, inks, pigments and similar preparations	7·200	May 15
15	Perfumery, toilet and cosmetic preparations	4·500	May 15
23	Manufactures of artificial plastic materials, of cellulose esters and of artificial resins .	7·920	May 15

Customs tariff

IN THE *State Gazette* of April 5, the Spanish authorities announced modifications to certain sub-headings of their Customs Tariff and revised sub-headings and import duties are as follows:

Tariff heading	Description	Definitive Duty	Transitory Duty
29.02 A 9	Vinyl chloride	30%	26%
29.08	Ethers, ether-alcohols, ether-phenols, ether-alcohol-phenols, alcohol peroxides and ether peroxides, and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives:		
F	Peroxide of methyl-ethyl-ketone . . .	24%	20%
G	Others	20%	13%
29.14	Monoacids and their anhydrides, acid halides, acid peroxides and peracids, and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives:		
G	Benzoyl chloride	10%	4½%
H	Benzoyl peroxide	24%	20%
I	Others	20%	13%
29.35	Heterocyclic compounds including nucleic acids:		
G	Caprolactam	Free	
H	Coumarin	5%	4½%
I	Others	10%	4½%
29.37	Sultones and sultams	20%	14%
29.43	Sugars, chemically pure, other than sucrose. .	5%	Free
36.06	Concentrated sulphite lye	30%	24%
39.02 K	Ion exchangers	26%	22%
85.15 B 2 a	Transmitters, transmitter-receivers, cameras, camera batteries, impulse generators, mixers, film television cameras, Hertz micro-wave-relays, aerials, passive reflectors and repeaters of more than 50 watts.	30%	1%
92.11 D	Apparatus for recording vision and sound for television by magnetic process . . .	50%	1%

Home Tax Compensation Levy

IN THE SPANISH *State Gazette* of April 2, Decree No. 732/1966 extends to May 14, 1966, the suspension of the Home Tax Compensation Levy on Zinc Ore (Tariff Heading 26.01F).

In the same *State Gazette*, Decree No. 733/1966 extends to June 7, 1966 the suspension of the Home Tax Compensation Levy on Lead Ore (Tariff Heading 26.01E) and lead metal and its products (Chapter 78).

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460 or 462).

Suspension of customs duties

IN THE *State Gazette* of April 4, the Spanish authorities announced an extension of the duty free import of Milk, unsweetened, undenatured, in powder or in other solid form (Tariff heading 04.02A1a), within a contingency limit of 900 tons, to April 30, 1966.

In the *State Gazette* of April 5, the Spanish authorities announced the extension of the import duty suspension on Soya Beans (Tariff heading 12.01B3) until July 5, 1966.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460 or 462).

FRANCE

Global quota for potatoes

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of April 9 announced that eating potatoes (Tariff No. 07-01 A III b) originating in and imported from all countries, may be imported until May 10.

Imports will be effected under the minimum price régime laid down in a notice to importers dated July 29, 1962.

The market prices at Les Halles are as follows:

Product	Minimum price per kilo	Period of application
07-01 A III b – Bintje potatoes of a minimum riddle of 40 mm.	0.30 0·31	Until April 30 From May 1-10

The validity of import authorizations will be limited to four days.

Global quota for onions

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of March 30 announced that onions (Tariff No. 07-01 H ex 1) other than for sowing may be imported from all countries except the United Arab Republic between April 1 and May 15.

The onions must conform to quality standards I and II as laid down in the common agricultural policy published in the *Journal Officiel* of July 27, 1962. Importers must conform to Ruling 80/63 of the European Economic Community Commission of July 31, 1963, concerning the quality control of fruit and vegetables.

Global quota for dessert apples

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of April 14 announced that dessert apples (Tariff No. 08-06 A II c) originating in and imported from all countries may be imported between April 25 and June 15.

The fruit, which must conform to the quality standards 'Extra', I or II, set out in an EEC notice of April 4, 1962, will be imported according to the procedure laid down for liberalized products in a notice of November 25, 1961.

Importers must conform to Ruling Nc. 80/63 of the Commission of the European Economic Community of July 31, 1963, concerning the quality control of fruit and vegetables imported from third countries.

The French text of these notices may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Amendments to previous notices

SOME OF THE notices on France published on pages 859 and 860 of last week's *Board of Trade Journal* contained errors and should be amended as follows:

Global quotas for petroleum products
Lines 6 and 7 of the table – Omit '. . . for materials . . .'

Import regulations for meat, etc., for human consumption
Line 1 of the table – For EWS 8 read EWS 3.
Line 5 of the table – For Bonnyes Ltd. read Bowyers Ltd.

Global quotas for imports
Section 2, Quota No. 25 – The tariff numbers should read 28-50 A I a; 73-02 I, J III; 78-01; 79-01; 80-01; 81-03, ex A; 81-04 F I, M, N I, P 1.
Quota No. 47 – The tariff number and product headings should read Miscellaneous (2) and Various aeronautical equipment respectively.
Quota No. 539 – The Tariff headings should read 38-16, 38-19 Q IV ij.
Note 2, line 2 – For 'shall' read 'should'.

Global quotas for solid mineral fuel
Line 8 – For 're' read 'de' and for Paris 9 (e) read Paris 16 (e).

Global quota for early potatoes
Paragraphs 3 and 4 are the subject of a separate notice which should be entitled 'Modification to French Customs Tariff'.

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BELGO-LUXEMBOURG ECONOMIC UNION

Import duty tariff quotas

A BELGIAN Ministerial Order of April 2, 1966 (*Moniteur Belge* No. 67, of April 5), contains an **addition** (reproduced below) to the list of goods to be admitted at a reduced rate of import duty during 1966, up to an annual quota specified against each item when imported from **non-EEC** countries.

Goods imported under a duty tariff quota may **not** be re-exported from the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union in the condition in which they were imported.

The Order came into force from April 1, 1966.

Addition

Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Annual Quota (Quantity: Metric tons)		Reduced Duty (Per cent)	
		OLD (Prior to April 1, 1966)	NEW (From April 1, 1966)	OLD (Prior to April 1, 1966)	NEW (From April 1, 1966)
ex 16.05 A	Crabs of the varieties 'King,' 'Kanasaki' and 'Kegani' and shrimps of the variety 'Pandalus Platiceros Japonicus,' simply boiled and peeled or decorticated, including frozen, intended for the canning and bottling industry .	115*	115†	3	6

* Quota for the period from April 1, 1965, to March 31, 1966.
† Quota for the period from April 1, 1966, to March 31, 1967.

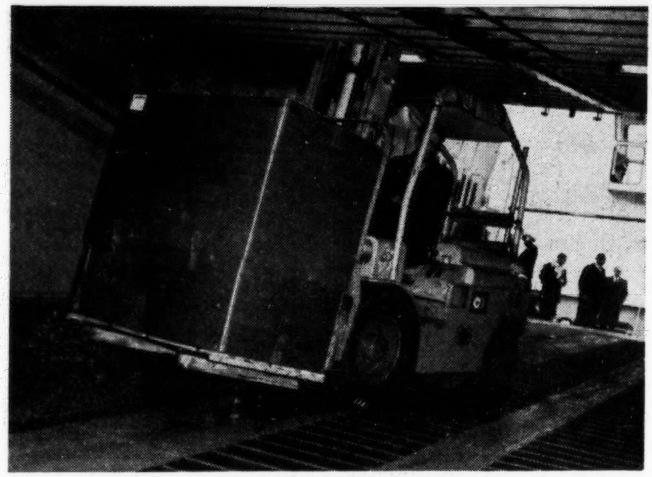
DENMARK

Import licensing

THE FOLLOWING LIST shows the commodities for which import licences are required on entry into Denmark and supersedes that published on pages 480/481 of the *Board of Trade Journal* of August 27, 1965.

Customs Tariff No.	Commodity
ex 01.02	Live animals of the bovine species *except* breeding animals.
ex 01.04	Live sheep and goats *except* breeding animals.
ex 01.05	Live poultry (that is to say, fowls, ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea fowls) *except* breeding animals.
02.01	Meat and edible offals of the animals falling within heading Nos. 01.01, 01.02, 01.03, 01.04 fresh, chilled or frozen.
02.02	Dead poultry (that is to say, fowls, ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea fowls) and edible offals thereof (*except* liver), fresh, chilled or frozen.
02.03	Poultry liver, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted or in brine.
02.05	Unrendered pig fat free of lean meat and unrendered poultry fat, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, in brine, dried or smoked.
ex 02.06	Meat and edible meat offals of the animals falling within heading Nos. 01.01, 01.02, 01.03 and 01.04 (*except* poultry liver), salted, in brine, dried or smoked.
ex 03.01	All goods mentioned below, fresh (live or dead), chilled or frozen unless intended for industrial production of goods falling within heading Nos. 16.04 and 16.05; plaice, codfish and herring (excluding sprat) except deep-frozen fish fillets.
ex 03.03	Oysters except spat.
04.01	Milk and cream, fresh, not concentrated or sweetened.
04.02	Milk and cream, preserved, concentrated or sweetened.
04.03	Butter.
04.05	Birds' eggs and egg yolks, fresh, dried or otherwise preserved, sweetened or not.
04.06	Natural honey.
ex 06.01	Bulbs, tubers, tuberous roots, corms, crowns and rhizomes, dormant, in growth or in flower of the following kinds: hyacinthus, narcissus and tulipa.
06.03	Cut flowers and flower buds of a kind suitable for bouquets or for ornamental purposes, fresh, dried, dyed, bleached, impregnated or otherwise prepared.
ex 07.01	The following vegetables, fresh or chilled: gherkins and cucumbers; asparagus; celery and celeriac; cauliflower, broccoli, brussels sprouts and cabbages; carrots, horse-radish and beetroot; potatoes *except* seed potatoes; sweet capsicum (capsicum grossum); leeks and onions *except* onions for planting with a maximum cross section of 21 mm.; spinach, chicory (cichorium intybus) and lettuce (lactuca sativa); tomatoes and peas.
ex 07.02	The following vegetables (whether or not cooked) preserved by freezing; asparagus, beans, red cabbage, spinach and peas and mixtures containing any of these vegetables.
ex 07.03	The following vegetables, provisionally preserved in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions, but not specially prepared for immediate consumption: gherkins and cucumbers; asparagus; celery and celeriac; cauliflower, broccoli, brussels sprouts and cabbages; carrots; horse-radish and beetroot; potatoes; sweet capsicum (capsicum grossum); leeks and onions; spinach, chicory (cichorium intybus) and lettuce (lactuca sativa); tomatoes and peas; mixtures containing any of these vegetables.
ex 07.06	Marrow of sago palm; manioc, arrowroot, sweet potatoes and other similar roots and tubers with high starch or inulin content, fresh or dried, whole or sliced; *except* salep and Jerusalem artichokes.
ex 08.06	Apples, pears, fresh.
ex 08.07	Cherries and plums of all kinds, fresh.
ex 08.08	The following berries, fresh: raspberries, elderberries, strawberries, white, red and black currants.
ex 08.09	Netted melons, fresh.
ex 08.10	The following fruits (whether or not cooked), preserved by freezing, not containing added sugar: pears, cherries, raspberries and strawberries and mixtures containing at least 30 per cent by weight of any of these fruits – irrespective of the size of the packings. Apples, plums of all kinds, red and white currants and black currants and mixtures containing any of these fruits in packings with a gross weight of more than 2 kgs. each.
ex 08.11	The following fruits provisionally preserved in brine, sulphur water or in other preservative solutions, but not specially prepared for immediate consumption: apples, pears, plums of all kinds, raspberries, elderberries, strawberries, red and white currants and black currants and mixtures containing any of these fruits.
ex 08.12	Apples, dried, and mixtures of dried fruit containing more than 10 per cent apples.
ex 09.01	Coffee, whether or not roasted or freed of caffeine; coffee substitutes containing coffee in any proportion.
10.01	Wheat and meslin (mixed wheat and rye).
10.02	Rye.
10.03	Barley.
10.04	Oats.
10.05	Maize.
10.07	Buckwheat, millet, canary seed and grain sorghum; other cereals.
ex 11.01	Cereal flours, *except* rice flour.
ex 11.02	Cereal groats and cereal meal, *except* maize grits; other worked cereal grains (for example rolled, flaked, polished, pearled or kibbled but not further prepared), *except* husked, glazed, polished or broken rice; germ of cereals, whole, rolled, flaked or ground.
11.05	Flour, meal and flakes of potato.
ex 11.06	Flour and meal of sago; maniocroot, arrowroot and other roots and tubers falling within heading No. 07.06 *except* tapioca meal, manioc meal for animal feeding and salep.
ex 11.08	Starches, *except* salep; inulin.
11.09	Gluten and gluten flour, roasted or not.
ex 12.01	Rapeseed, whole or broken.
12.04	Sugar beet, whole or sliced, fresh, dried or powdered; sugar cane.
ex 15.01	Lard and other rendered pig fat; rendered poultry fat, *except* for technical purposes.
ex 15.02	Unrendered fats of bovine cattle, sheep or goats; tallow (including 'premier jus') produced from those fats, *except* for technical purposes.
ex 15.03	Lard stearin, oleostearin and tallow stearin; lard oil, oleo oil and tallow oil, not emulsified or mixed or prepared in any way, *except* for technical purposes.
ex 15.13	Imitation lard and other prepared edible fats.
16.01	Sausages and the like, of meat, meat offal or animal blood.
ex 16.02	Other prepared or preserved meat or meat offal, *except* pate de foie gras.
17.01	Beet sugar and cane sugar, solid.
ex 17.02	Other sugars, *except* milk sugar (lactose): sugar syrups; artificial honey (whether or not mixed with natural honey); caramel.
ex 17.03	Molasses, whether or not decolourized, *except* for animal feeding.
ex 17.04	Fondant, pastes, creams and similar intermediate products, in bulk, with an added sweetening matter content of 80 per cent or more.
ex 17.05	Flavoured or coloured sugars, syrups and molasses, but not including fruit juices containing added sugar in any proportion, *except* vanilla sugar and vanillin sugar.
ex 18.06	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa *except* coating chocolate (i.e. pure chocolate containing not less than 38 per cent cocoa butter) in blocks weighing 5 kgs. or more.
19.03	Macaroni, spaghetti and similar products.
ex 19.04	Tapioca and sago; tapioca and sago substitutes obtained from potato or other starches, *except* salep grain and flakes.
ex 19.08	Biscuits, rusks.
ex 20.02	The following vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid: asparagus, beans, potatoes, red cabbage, spinach and peas and mixtures containing any of these vegetables.
ex 20.03	The following fruits, preserved by freezing, containing added sugar: pears, cherries, raspberries and strawberries and mixtures containing at least 30 per cent by weight of any of these fruits – irrespective of the size of the packings. Apples, plums of all kinds, red and white currants and black currants and mixtures containing any of these fruits – in packing with a gross weight of more than 2 kgs. each.
ex 20.05	Jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit puree and fruit pastes, being cooked preparations, whether or not containing added sugar, *except* marmalade made from citrus fruits and apricots.
ex 20.06	The following fruits, otherwise prepared or preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or spirit: pears, cherries, raspberries and strawberries and mixtures containing at least 30 per cent by weight of any of these fruits – irrespective of the size of the packings. Apples, plums of all kinds, red and white currants and black currants and mixtures containing any of these fruits – in packings with a gross weight of more than 2 kgs. each.

Twelve senior executives of constructional road-making and building materials firms in Denmark visited the hydraulic loading shovel manufacturing plant of F. E. Weatherill Ltd., at Welwyn Garden City, recently. In this picture they are seen inspecting a Weatherill four-wheel drive loader.



The mv 'Rynstroom', a Dutch vessel with a carrying capacity of 820 tons, was recently discharged and re-loaded at Shoreham Harbour by six Matbro 50 folklift trucks in four hours. The trucks, operated by Corrall Transport Ltd., are manufactured by Matbro Ltd., Horley, Surrey.

Customs Tariff No.	Commodity
ex 20.07	The following fruit juices whether or not containing added sugar, but unfermented and not containing added spirit: of apples, pears, cherries, raspberries, elderberries, strawberries, red and white currants and black currants, and mixtures containing juices of these fruits.
2ex 1.07	Food preparations not elsewhere specified and included, *except* so-called 'con centrated extracts', citrus fruit juices, peanut butter, saccharin tablets and the like.
22.05	Wine of fresh grapes; grape must with fermentation arrested by the addition of alcohol.
22.06	Vermouths, and other wines of fresh grapes flavoured with aromatic extracts.
22.07	Other fermented beverages (for example, cider, perry and mead).
22.08	Ethyl alcohol or neutral spirits, undenatured, of a strength of 80 degrees or higher; denatured spirits (including ethyl alcohol and neutral spirits) of any strength.
ex 22.09	Ethyl alcohol, undenatured, of a strength under 80 degrees.
23.02	Bran, charpes and other residues derived from the sifting, milling or working of cereals or of leguminous vegetables.
ex 23.03	Maizegluten feed.
ex 46.03	Basketwork, wickerwork and other articles of plaiting materials, made directly to shape; articles made up from goods falling within heading No. 46.01 or 46.02.
ex 64.01	Footwear with uppers of rubber.
ex 64.02	Footwear with rubber soles fixed by vulcanization, *except* with uppers of leather or composition leather.
ex 68.02	Worked monumental or building stone, and articles thereof, other than goods falling within heading No. 68.01 or within Chapter 69, *except* terrazzo cubes and materials, unpolished or unground cubes for mosaic work, flint and stone dust.
ex 71.07	Gold, including platinum-plated gold, unwrought or semi-manufactured, *ecxept* gold foil.
ex 72.01	Gold coin.

All inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 458, 459 and 461).

SWEDEN

Import duties abolished and reduced

A BILL HAS BEEN PASSED by the Swedish Riksdag abolishing as from July 1, 1966, Swedish import duties on some goods and reducing the duties on others of interest to exporters in the developing countries. The items are as follows:

Tariff No.	Commodity	Duty as from July 1, 1966
08.01	Dates, bananas, coconuts, Brazil nuts, cashew nuts, pineapples, avocados, mangoes, guavas and mangosteens, fresh or dried, shelled or not	Nil
09.01	Coffee, whether or not roasted or freed of caffeine; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes containing coffee in any proportion:	
	A. Unroasted coffee	20 kr per 100 kg.
	B. Roasted coffee: coffee substitutes containing coffee .	25 kr per 100 kg.
09.04	Peppers (Piper, Capsicum and Pimenta) . . .	Nil
09.05	Vanilla	Nil
09.06	Cinnamon and cinnamon-tree flowers	Nil
09.07	Cloves (whole fruit, cloves and stems) . . .	Nil
09.08	Nutmeg, mace and cardamons	Nil
09.10	Saffron and bay leaves and other spices . . .	Nil
18.01	Cocoa beans, whole or broken, raw or roasted . .	Nil
18.03	Cocoa paste (in bulk or in block), whether or not defatted .	15 kr per 100 kg.
18.04	Cocoa butter (fat or oil)	15 kr per 100 kg.
18.05	Cocoa powder, unsweetened	15 kr per 100 kg.
21.02	Extracts, essences or concentrates, of coffee, tea or maté; preparations with a basis of those extracts, essences or concentrates	Nil

TURKEY

Global import quotas and liberalization lists

THE FOLLOWING amendments should be made to the Turkish import lists published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on January 28, 1966 (pages 201-208) and February 4, 1966 (pages 274-279).

Global Import Quotas

Page No.	Quota Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	
202	43	29.15.10 39.01.10 39.02.10	Change wording in brackets to read: '(Alkyd resins and polyester resins, modified or unmodified, excluded.)'
202	50	32.09.11	Change the word 'synthetic' to 'cellulosic.'
203	92	38.19.20 39.01.10 39.02.10	Add: '(including polyester resins containing urethane and isocyanate groups and lakes.)'
204	157	53.01.10	Merino wool (unclean). Delete wording in brackets from 'Balance' to 'XVII Quota.'
204	194	73.07.10	Blooms and billets. Add $3,000,000 to Industrial Quota. [This is in addition to the increase of $700,000 published as an amendment in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 25, 1966.]
205	240	78.01.10	Only virgin lead of 99·97% purity, etc. $480,000 is added to the Industrial Quota.
207	316	90.26.10	Kilowatt-hour meters. Add: '(excluding 220V monophase counters.)'
207	349	90.26.10	
208	407	Miscellaneous	Add: '(At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry.)'

Liberalization List II

Page No.	Tariff Statis No.	
277	37.08	Add to wording in brackets: 'acetic acid and preparations that contain acetic acid over 10%.)'

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E53, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460 or 462).

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ALGERIA, MOROCCO AND TUNISIA

Exporters interested in Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia are reminded that French is the foreign language most widely used in business and official circles in these countries. It is, therefore, essential that any literature or correspondence for local firms should be in French. Similarly, quotations of weights and measures in the metric system and of prices in local currency are also an important factor in attracting the interest of potential importers.

TUNISIA

Temporary suspension of duty and taxes

The Tunisian *Journal Officiel* of March 8-11 announced the temporary suspension, as from January 7, 1966, of the customs duties, production tax and consumption tax on the following items:

Tariff No.	Description
Ex 85-01	T.H.T. line transformers. Deflecting coils. Channel selectors.
Ex 85-15 A	Domestic television receivers (table models) not incorporating radio receivers, gramophones, record players or other apparatus.
Ex 85-19 B	Automatic voltage regulators for induction commutators.
Ex 85.21	Rectangular cathode tubes (hot cathode).

ISRAEL

Liberalization of imports

The following 10 items have been added to the list of goods for which Israeli import licences are issued without restriction. These goods were liberlized with effect from February 10, 1966.

Tariff No.	Description	Import Duty (*ad val.* c.i.f.)	Purchase Tax
33.06 (d)	Shaving pastes . . . . N.B. – Imports are subject to Israel's labelling regulations.	100% but not less than IL.5 per kilo including inner containers.	10%
34.01 (c)	Shaving soaps and shaving powders (excluding aerosols) . . .	100% but not less than IL.5 per kilo including inner containers.	10%
44.14 (i) (2)	Veneer sheets for plywood . .	IL.85 per cubic metre + surcharge of IL.107 per cubic metre	10%
61.07	Ties	IL.5 each	35%
61.01 (i) 64.02 (i) 64.03 (i) 64.04 (i)	Safety shoes with buckles or other parts of steel	IL.9 per pair + 10%	5%
84.20 (i) (1) (a)	Personal weighing scales . . .	60% + IL.10 each	10%
84.45 (i) (1)	Guillotines and machinery for bending sheets each weighing not more than 12,000 KG.	15% + surcharge of 5%	Exempt

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460-462).

ALGERIA

Parcel shipments

The Algerian *Journal Officiel* of March 11 announced that goods of Tariff Nos. Ex 60-03 B III and 60-04 B III, described below, may be freely imported in the form of small parcel shipments without presentation of an import licence provided the value of the shipments does not exceed 50 dinars each for the same addressee. This procedure will not apply when the value of these goods for the same addressee exceeds a total of 200 dinars during a 12-month period.

The goods in question are as follows:

Tariff No.	Description
Ex 60-03 B III	Socks other than of silk, cotton, wool, animal hair, waste silk other than noil, or of continuous artificial textile fibres.
60-04 B III	Undergarments, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberized, of flax, ramie, cotton, hemp or broom, except sports garments of colours other than plain white.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

SUDAN

Diplomatic relations with Britain

Diplomatic relations between Britain and the Sudan which were broken-off on December 18, 1965, were restored on April 16, 1966.

The address of the British commercial representative in the Sudan is, as before:

HM Counsellor (Commercial),
British Embassy,
P.O. Box 801,
New Aboulela Building,
Barlaman Avenue,
Khartoum.

HINTS TO BUSINESSMEN

The 'Hints to Business Men' series of booklets, covering over 100 individual countries, provides useful information on such subjects as travel, hotels, climate, currency, public holidays, population, industries, economic factors, and summarizes the nature and extent of imports and exports. Copies may be obtained free of charge by British businessmen who intend visiting any country on export business, on application to Room F57, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 7146).

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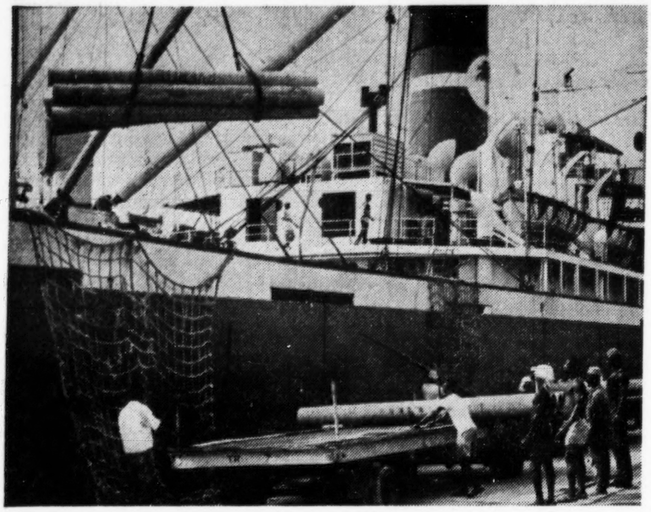

Off loading asbestos cement pressure pipes at Tema, Ghana, for water supply schemes throughout the country. This is the first delivery against a £750,000 *order received by Turners Asbestos Cement Co. Ltd., a Turner & Newall Company, in conjunction with the Coutinho Caro Group of companies.*

RHODESIA

Suspension of duty

THE CUSTOMS AND EXCISE (Suspension) (Amendment) Regulations, 1966 (No. 6), published as Rhodesia Notice No. 222 of April 8, amends the Customs and Excise (Suspension) Regulations 1966 to the following extent:

	Goods	Effective Rates			
		Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
	FIRST SCHEDULE: By the insertion of the following items:				
Ex 78 (a)	Twine, consisting of a mixture of jute and kenaf only *ad val.*	10%	Free	Free	Free
Ex 162 (3)	Slaked lime, containing not less than 65% available calcium oxide (CaO) *ad val.*	10%	5%	Free	Free

(Britain pays the Column B rate of duty)

MALAWI

Import control

THE MALAWI CONTROL OF GOODS (Import and Export) (Commerce) (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1966, amends the Control of Goods (Import and Export) (Commerce) Order, 1964, with effect from March 8, by the addition to the list of goods which require an import licence issued by the Ministry responsible for Natural Resources, of the following:

Mist nets designed or adapted for the capture of wild birds.

KENYA

Import licensing regulations

LEGAL NOTICE No. 104 published in the Kenya *Official Gazette*, dated April 7, announces, with effect from March 31, the Imports, Exports and Essential Supplies (Imports) (Amendment) (No. 4) Order, 1966, which amends the Imports, Exports and Essential Supplies (Imports) Order, 1964. The First Schedule to the latter Order, published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of November 17, 1964 (pages 1200-1201), and subsequently amended, is now further amended as follows:

Item No.	Description
	Delete the following item:
698 9 9	Flexible (expansion) metal watch bands.
	Insert the following new items:
	653 Textile fabrics, woven (not including narrow or special fabrics), other than cotton fabrics:
	Knitted or crocheted fabrics, not elastic or rubberized:
653 7 1	Knitted tubular cloth.
698	Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.
698 9 9	Metal watch bands.
	Division 72 – Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances.
	729 Other electrical machinery and apparatus – batteries and accumulators:
729 1 1	Motor vehicle batteries.
	Division 84 – Clothing:
841 1 3	Under garments and nightwear.
841 4 1	Cardigans, jerseys, jumpers, pullovers and slipovers.
841 4 3	Vests and singlets.
841 4 4	Under garments other.

Any inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 472).

UGANDA

Import licensing regulations

THERE HAVE recently been amendments to the import licensing regulations in Uganda. The following is a list of goods which require import licences when imported into Uganda from the United Kingdom:

SCHEDULE

1. Groundnuts originating in any country except Kenya and Tanzania.
2. Bicycle tyres and bicycle tubes to fit a 28 inch rim, hoes (Jembes), and vitreous enamel hollow-ware (that is to say, basins, bowls, plates, cooking pots, sinks and domestic utensils made from ferrous or non-ferrous metal and having one or more coats of vitreous enamel on the whole or majority of the article) originating in any country except Kenya and Tanzania.
3. Blankets and travelling rugs made of any material except wool originating in any country except Kenya and Tanzania.
4. Sugar confectionery (excluding chocolate preparation) originating in any country except Kenya and Tanzania.
5. Footwear (that is boots and shoes, leather with soles of any description, rubber or plastics with soles of the same materials and textiles with soles of any description) originating in any country.
6. Biscuits originating in any country.
7. Ale, beer and stout originating in any country.
8. Cement originating in any country.
9. Cotton fabrics, synthetic fabrics, fabrics containing cotton or synthetic fibres, jute bags and sacking, jute and hessian in the piece originating in India.
10. Agricultural and industrial machinery of all types and engineering goods (that is all manufactured goods incorporating metal) originating in India.
11. Round wire used exclusively for the manufacture of wire nails of the approximate thickness of BWG4 to BWG17; and round wire nails of the length of ½ inch to 7 inches originating in any country.

The two Statutory Instruments which bring these amendments into effect are:

(a) Statutory Instruments. 1966 No. 35. The External Trade (Import Restricted Goods) Order, 1966, published in the *Uganda Gazette* dated March 4, having effect from March 2, 1966;

(b) Statutory Instruments. 1966 No. 52. The External Restricted Goods (Amendment) Order, 1966, published in the *Uganda Gazette* dated April 7, having effect from April 6, 1966.

Any inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 472).

ADVERTISEMENT INQUIRIES FOR THE JOURNAL

Inquiries from the London Postal Area concerning the insertion of advertisements in the *Board of Trade Journal* should be addressed **to Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Room D.94, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1 (City 9876 Ext. 6147).**

Inquiries from other parts of the United Kingdom should be addressed to **Cowlishaw & Lawrence (Advertising) Ltd., Memorial Hall Bldgs., 16 Farringdon Street, London, E.C.3 (City 3718).**

REPUBLIC OF CHAD

Global quotas 1966/67

IT HAS BEEN announced in Fort-Lamy, Republic of Chad, that the following quotas have been opened for the import of goods for the period April 1, 1966, to March 31, 1967:

Quota No.	Description	Quota values in French francs.
1	Milk products	30,000
2	Cereals	10,000
4	Wines	1,000,000
	Alcohol	1,400,000
	Various waters	80,000
5	Sugar and confectionery	100,000
6	Fresh fruit and vegetables	60,000
	Tea	4,500,000
	Malt	400,000
	Preserves	150,000
7	Tobacco	80,000
8	Salt	500,000
	Cement	300,000
9	Metals	500,000
11	Insecticides	20,000
12	Plastics materials	10,000
13	Rubber	10,000
14	Various (matches, soaps, etc.)	200,000
15	Printed fabrics	600,000
16	Non-printed fabrics and blankets	620,000
17	Jute fabrics and sacks	800,000
18	Knitted wear	600,000
19	Metal articles, including enamelled	1,000,000
20	Electric refrigerators	350,000
	Sewing machines	50,000
	Office machines	150,000
	Oil refrigerators	200,000
	Radio equipment	30,000
	Domestic electric equipment	50,000
	Other electrical goods, including batteries	750,000
	Photographic equipment	100,000
	Precision instruments	50,000
	Watches and clocks	20,000
	Firearms	50,000
	Musical instruments	20,000
21	Mechanical appliances	3,000,000
22	Vehicles, less than 3 tons	1,400,000
	Cycles	10,000
23	Tractors	1,000,000
24	Synthetic fabrics	600,000
	Other fabric articles	100,000
	Miscellaneous	2,000,000

Inquiries regarding this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

ZAMBIA

Customs tariff application

THE FIRST SECRETARY (Commercial) at Lusaka has reported that the Zambian Ministry of Commerce and Industry have received an application for increase in customs duty on footwear as detailed below:

Description of Commodity	Tariff Item	Rates of Duty
Footwear:		
Men's, ladies' and youths' sizes 2 to 11 consisting of rubber sole with plastic or rubber strap supports	ex 251 (a)	Present *ad val.* 5% Requested *ad val.* 5% or per pair 2s. whichever duty shall be the greater
Men's and youths' shoes with leather uppers and rubber soles directly affixed by the vulcanizing process in sizes 6 to 11	ex 251 (d)	Present *ad val.* 5% Requested *ad val.* 5% or per pair 8s. whichever duty shall be the greater
Men's and youths' sizes 6 to 11 consisting of a leather upper with soles affixed by a process of cementation of a free-on-board or free-on-rail value exceeding sixteen shillings but not exceeding twenty-five shillings per pair	ex 251 (d)	Present *ad val.* 5% Requested *ad val.* 5% or per pair 8s. whichever duty shall be the greater
Men's, ladies' and youths' sizes 2 to 11 with canvas upper and sponge rubber sole affixed by a process of cementation	ex 251 (f)	Present *ad val.* 5% Requested *ad val.* 5% or per pair 4s. whichever duty shall be the greater

Trade organizations or firms wishing to make representations should submit their representations in writing to the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, PO Box 1968, Lusaka, to reach the Ministry before April 29, 1966.

Trade organizations or firms desiring further information should telephone the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, Abbey 7877, Ext. 2253, as early as possible, quoting CRE 840/66.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Customs tariff changes

GOVERNMENT NOTICE R.499, published in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of April 1, amends the Republic's customs tariff as follows:

Tariff Heading	Statistical Unit	Rate of Duty		
		General	MFN	Preferential
Section XI.–Textiles and Textile Articles:				
By the insertion after Note 13 to Section XI of the following:				
14 For the purposes of this section the expression "poplin" means fabrics of silk or waste silk, cotton or man-made fibres (discontinuous), with a weight per sq. yd. of less than 5 oz., woven from single or plied yarn of a cotton count (in the unplied form) of 30's or finer and with a construction of 140 threads or more per sq. in. (of which 84 or more threads must be in the warp), excluding:				
(*a*) Fabrics in which silk or waste silk predominates by weight.				
(*b*) Fabrics containing more than 50% of cellulosic fibres.				
(*c*) Fabrics containing 15% or more wool or other animal hair.				
(*d*) Printed fabrics not being fabrics printed with checks or stripes.				
(*e*) Fabrics treated with water-repellent preparations.				
(*f*) Fabrics raised on one or on both sides.				
(*g*) Fabrics in a twill or sateen weave, dyed black.				
(*h*) Glazed fabrics commonly used as window blind material.				
(*ij*) Fabrics of a width not exceeding 33 in., whether plain or striped, specially designed for use as the distinctive traditional tribal dress of the Ovambo, Pondo, Shangaan, Tonga, Venda, Swazi or Zulu.				
(*k*) Fabrics with a permanent embossed finish.				
(*l*) Fabrics of a value for duty purposes per sq. yd. exceeding 65c and of a weight per sq. yd. exceeding 4.5 oz., not printed.				
(*m*) Fabrics commonly known as hair-cloth.				
(*n*) Fabrics stiffened with size or the like, commonly used for inter-linings.				
(*o*) Crepe fabrics.				
(*p*) Seersucker fabrics.				
(*q*) Figured fabrics.				
(*r*) Damask fabrics.				
(*s*) Broche fabrics, and				
(*t*) Indigo blue discharge print fabrics.				
50.09 Woven fabrics of silk or of waste silk (excluding noil):				
By the substitution for the heading of sub-heading No. 50.09.30 of the following:				
Fabrics of other man-made fibres (excluding poplin):				

(*Continued on next page*)

A line-up of 15 C15 fork lift trucks ordered for South African Railways from Boss Engineers Ltd., Leighton Buzzard. The trucks will be used for general materials handling at Germiston, Uitenhage, Durban, East London, Capetown and Elandsfontein.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA, *continued*

	Tariff Heading	Statistical Unit	Rate of Duty		
			General	MFN	Preferential
	By the substitution for the description in Column I of subheading No. 50.09.50 of the following: Fabrics containing 50% or more cotton (excluding poplin), of a f.o.b. price per sq. yd. not exceeding 15c.				
	By the substitution for the description in Column I of subheading No. 50.09.60 of the following: Fabrics containing 50% or more cotton (excluding poplin), of a f.o.b. price per sq. yd. exceeding 15c but not exceeding 24c.				
	By the insertion after subheading No. 50.09.60 of the following:				
	50.09.65 Poplin:				
	.10 Containing 50% or more cotton and of a f.o.b. price per sq. yd. not exceeding 15c	sq. yd.	12¾c per sq. yd.	10c per sq. yd.	8½c per sq. yd. plus 5% (U.K.)
	.20 Containing 50% or more cotton and of a f.o.b. price per sq. yd. exceeding 15c but not exceeding 24c .	sq. yd.	12¾c per sq. yd.	10c per sq. yd.	10c per sq. yd. less 5% (U.K.)
	.90 Other	sq. yd.	12¾c per sq. yd.	10c per sq. yd.	
50.10	Woven fabrics of noil silk:				
	By the substitution for the heading of subheading No. 50.10.30 of the following: Fabrics of other man-made fibres (excluding poplin):				
	By the substitution for the description in Column I of subheading No. 50.10.50 of the following: Fabrics containing 50% or more cotton (excluding poplin), of a f.o.b. price per sq. yd. not exceeding 15c.				
	By the substitution for the description in Column I of subheading No. 50.10.60 of the following: Fabrics containing 50% or more cotton (excluding poplin), of a f.o.b. price per sq. yd. exceeding 15c but not exceeding 24c.				
	By the insertion after subheading No. 50.10.60 of the following:				
	50.10.65 Poplin:				
	.10 Containing 50% or more cotton and of a f.o.b. price per sq. yd. not exceeding 15c	sq. yd.	12¾c per sq. yd.	10c per sq. yd.	8½c per sq. yd. plus 5% (U.K.)
	.20 Containing 50% or more cotton and of a f.o.b. price per sq. yd. exceeding 15c but not exceeding 24c .	sq. yd.	12¾c per sq. yd.	10c per sq. yd.	10c per sq. yd. less 5% (U.K.)
	.90 Other	sq. yd.	12¾c per sq. yd.	10c per sq. yd.	
55.09	Other woven fabrics of cotton:				
	By the substitution for the heading of subheading No. 55.09.60 of the following: Printed fabrics (excluding indigo blue discharge print fabrics and poplin) of a f.o.b. price per lb. not exceeding 110c				
	By the substitution for the heading of subheading No. 55.09.61 of the following: Printed fabrics (excluding indigo blue discharge print fabrics and poplin) of a f.o.b. price per lb. exceeeding 110c.				
	By the insertion after subheading No. 55.09.61 of the following:				
	55.09.65 Poplin, unbleached, not mercerised:				
	.10 Containing 50% or more cotton and of a f.o.b. price per sq. yd. not exceeding 15c	sq. yd.	12¾c per sq. yd.	10c per sq. yd.	8½c per sq. yd. plus 5% (U.K.)
	.20 Containing 50% or more cotton and of a f.o.b. price per sq. yd. exceeding 15c but not exceeding 24c .	sq. yd.	12¾c per sq. yd.	10c per sq. yd.	10c per sq. yd. less 5% (U.K.)
	.90 Other	sq. yd.	12¾c per sq. yd.	10c per sq. yd.	
	55.09.66 Poplin (excluding unbleached poplin, not mercerised):				
	.10 Containing 50% or more cotton and of a f.o.b. price per sq. yd. not exceeding 15c	sq. yd.	12¾c per sq. yd.	10c per sq. yd.	8½c per sq. yd. plus 5% (U.K.)
	.20 Containing 50% or more cotton and of a f.o.b. price per sq. yd. exceeding 15c but not exceeding 24c .	sq. yd.	12¾c per sq. yd.	10c per sq. yd.	10c per sq. yd. less 5% (U.K.)
	.90 Other	sq. yd.	12¾c per sq. yd.	10c per sq. yd.	
56.07	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste):				
	By the substitution for the description in Column I of subheading No. 56.07.60.10 of the following: Of synthetic fibres (excluding poplin), of a value for duty purposes per sq. yd. not exceeding 30c.				
	By the substitution for the description in Column I of subheading No. 56.07.60.30 of the following: Of synthetic fibres (excluding poplin), of a value for duty purposes per sq. yd. exceeding 30c				
	By the substitution for the description in Column I of subheading No. 56.07.60.90 of the following: Other (excluding poplin)				
	By the substitution for the description in Column I of subheading No. 56.07.61.10 of the following: Of synthetic fibres (excluding poplin)				
	By the substitution for the description in Column I of subheading No. 56.07.61.90 of the following: Other (excluding poplin)				
	By the insertion after subheading No. 56.07.61 of the following:				
	56.07.63 Poplin:				
	.10 Of synthetic fibres.........	sq. yd.	12¾c per sq. yd.	10c per sq. yd.	
	.20 Of regenerated fibres......	sq. yd.	12¾c per sq. yd.	10c per sq. yd.	
61.03	Men's and boys' undergarments, including collars, shirt fronts and cuffs:				
	By the substitution for subheading No. 61.03.10 of the following:				
	61.03.10 Men's shirts of unprinted cotton fabrics in a plain, twill or sateen weave . . .	No.	40% or 35c each	30% or 25c each	
61.03.20	Men's shirts (excluding those of unprinted cotton fabrics in a plain, twill or sateen weave) with attached collars.				
61.03.30	Men's shirts of silk or cellulosic fibres, with loose collars.				
	By amendment of the rates of duty for subheadings 61.03.20 and 61.03.30, to read:		40% or 50c each	30% or 35c each	
61.03.40	Men's shirts of other fibres, with loose collars.				
	By amendment of the rates of duty for subheading 61.03.40, to read: . .		40% or 35c each	30% or 25c each	
	By the substitution for subheading 61.03.50 of the following:				
	61.03.50 Boys' shirts of unprinted cotton fabrics in a plain, twill or sateen weave . . .	No.	40% or 30c each	30% or 20c each	
61.03.52	Boys' shirts (excluding those of unprinted cotton fabrics in a plain, twill or sateen weave) with attached collars.				
61.03.53	Boys' shirts of silk or cellulosic fibres, with loose collars.				
	By amendment of the rates of duty for subheadings 61.03.52 and 61.03.53, to read:		40% or 35c each	30% or 25c each	
61.03.55	Boys' shirts of other fibres, with loose collars.				
	By amendment of the rates of duty for subheading 61.03.55, to read: . .		40% or 30c each	30% or 20c each	
61.04	Women's, girls' and infants' undergarments				
	By the substitution for subheading 61.04 10 of the following:				
	61.04.10 Women's shirts of unprinted cotton fabrics in a plain, twill or sateen weave .	No	40% or 35c each	30% or 25c each	
61.04.20	Women's shirts (excluding those of unprinted cotton fabrics in a plain, twill or sateen weave), with attached collars.				
61.04.30	Women's shirts, of silk or of cellulosic fibres, with loose collars.				
	By amendment of the rates of duty for subheadings 61.04.20 and 61.04.30, to read:		40% or 50c each	30% or 35c each	

(*Continued on next page*)

Tariff Heading	Statistical Unit	Rate of Duty: General	MFN	Preferential
61.04.40 Women's shirts of other fibres, with loose collars. By amendment of the rates of duty for subheading 61.04.40, to read: . .		40% or 35c each	30% or 25c each	
By the substitution for subheading 61.04.50 of the following: 61.04.50 Girls' shirts of unprinted cotton fabrics in a plain, twill or sateen weave . . .	No.	40% or 30c each	30% or 20c each	
61.04.52 Girls' shirts (excluding those of unprinted cotton fabrics in a plain, twill or sateen weave), with attached collars 61.04.53 Girls' shirts, of silk or cellulosic fibres, with loose collars. By amendment of the rates of duty for subheadings 61.04.52 and 61.04.53, to read:		40% or 35c each	30% or 25c each	
61.04.55 Girls' shirts of other fibres, with loose collars. By amendment of the rates of duty for subheading 61.04.55, to read: . .		40% or 30c each	30% or 20c each	

NOTE: The effect of these amendments is that poplin is defined and specific provision therefor is made in Chapters 50, 55 and 56 at an amended rate of duty, and the rate of duty on shirts for men, women, boys and girls is increased.

SOUTH VIETNAM

Import duties

IT HAS BEEN reported by HM Embassy, Saigon, that on March 5 the Vietnamese Minister of National Economy increased import duties on purchases made with South Vietnam's own foreign exchange.

Details of increases in duty and a copy of the Decree are available for inspection at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 479).

SINGAPORE

Pioneer Industries Ordinance

THE BOARD OF TRADE has been informed by cable that the Singapore Government have declared the following industries and products to be Pioneer Industries and Pioneer products under the Pioneer Industries (Relief from Income Tax) Ordinance 1959.

Industries	Products
1. Metal working	Iron pipe fittings
2. Grease manufacture	Greases, all types
3. Textiles	(i) Sewing threads of synthetic yarn
	(ii) Sewing threads of cotton yarn

A preliminary notice of intention of the Singapore Government to designate these products appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 11, 1966, page 360. Further inquiries about the Pioneer Industries Legislation may be made to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2627), quoting reference CRE 6197/65.

BRITISH TRADE MAGAZINE IN JAPAN

HM Embassy in Tokyo publish a quarterly magazine, in Japanese, entitled British Trade and Industry, *which carries articles and news items about commercial, industrial and technological developments in Britain. Copies are distributed to about 2,000 leading Japanese industrialists and importers.*

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NEW ZEALAND

1966-67 Import Licensing Schedule

PRELIMINARY DETAILS of the New Zealand Import Licensing Schedule for the year July 1, 1966, to June 30, 1967, were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on April 1, page 762. A copy of the complete schedule is not being published because of its length but a copy is now available for inspection at Room E54, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757 Ext. 469).

Customs tariff review on some goods

THE NEW ZEALAND MINISTRY of Customs has announced that it intends to review the decisions of the Minister approving the admission of certain goods under Item 448 (3) of the former Tariff (although the new tariff came into force on July 1, 1962, provision has been made for the continuation of these concessions until June 30, 1966).

The Minister has now decided that goods approved under Item 448 (3) which are subject to the same or lower rates of duty in the present Tariff will revert to the substantive items from May 5, 1966.

Anyone wishing to make representations for or against any of the remaining goods being approved for further concessionary entry under Part II of the present Tariff should do so in writing to the Comptroller of Customs, Private Bag, Wellington, on or before May 5, 1966, clearly marking submissions '448 Review' and quoting the relevant decision in full. Separate submissions should be made under each decision reference.

The following goods are covered by this review:

Polyethylene glycols in liquid form.
Polyglycol ethers.
Polypropylene glycol.
Polyvinyl alcohol.
Polyvinylpyrrolidone.
Potassium Xanthate.
Powder puffs:
- Ribbon of approved qualities declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making powder puffs.

Premix, a chemical mixture used in making casein glue.
Printers', stationers', and bookbinders':
- Calendars, showcards, and advertising material:
  - Binding strips of metal.
  - Clips, metal, for binding block calendars.
  - Hangers, cloth, being small shaped pieces of paper cloth or linen with metal eyelets fixed therein.
  - Hangers, metal.
  - Hangers, paper, being small shaped pieces of gummed paper with eyes punched therein.
  - Staple rings for calendars.
- Cards, rectangular, plain, or shallow perforated, coated with magnetic strips, on declaration by a manufacturer for use by him only in making printed ledger cards.
- Cores, wooden, for adding machine and similar paper rolls, declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making paper rolls.
- Fabric or paper, coated on both sides with adhesive, specially suited for use by printers in mounting stereos, electros, etc.:
  - Examples:
    - Lassoband, Duplofix, Duplotex.
- Metal fittings, as may be approved, for the manufacture of stationery files which will otherwise be completely manufactured in New Zealand:
  - Approved:
    - Arches.
    - Clips.
    - Rings.
- Paper:
  - Cheque paper, chemically sensitized, in rolls less than 10 inches wide.
  - Counter check book paper of approved qualities, declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making counter check books:
    - The term 'counter check books' refers to books of types used by retailers for recording and checking cash or credit sales over the counter. Invoices in book or roll form are not regarded as counter check books.
  - Globular embossed paper, printed or unprinted, of approved qualities.
  - Kraft paper, plastic coated, declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making paper bags.
  - Manila paper declared by a manufacturer for use by him only as a bookbinders' lining.
  - Manila paper, envelope, machine finished (unglazed), and envelope manila paper glazed on one side only, imported in rolls, or in the flat in counts of 500-510 per ream, of approved qualities, declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making envelopes. (Paper seed pockets without flaps are not regarded as envelopes for the purpose of this decision.)
  - Marble paper.
  - Paper bearing the water-mark of a bank, in rolls less than 10 inches wide, declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in printing cheque forms.
  - Paper, gummed, in sheets of size less than 20 inches by 15 inches declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making postage stamps.
  - Paper of approved qualities, in rolls not exceeding 10 inches in width, self-adhesive, on declaration by a printer for use by him only in making printed self-adhesive labels.
  - Paper of kinds which would otherwise be classed under Tariff item 300 (2) (b) or (d) declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making envelopes. (Paper seed pockets without flaps are not regarded as envelopes for the purpose of this decision.)
  - Paper, printed, declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in the manufacture of printed box boards.
  - Paper, printed with an all-over pattern, declared by a bookbinder for use by him only for bookbinding.
  - Safety cheque paper, being chemically sensitized paper, having an all-over lithographed design, but not otherwise printed.
  - Sulphite paper, machine finished, in rolls exceeding 10 inches in width, on declaration by a manufacturer for use by him only in making gummed teleprinter tape.
  - Tissue paper, embossed damask, of approved qualities, declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making paper serviettes.
  - Transfer marbling paper.
  - Transfer paper, Decalcomania, declared for use in making transfers for goods made in New Zealand.
  - Waxing paper of approved qualities, declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making waxed paper.
  - Wipe-off paper in rolls exceeding 2 inches in width, declared for use only on embossing and printing machines.

Pens:
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  - Approved:
    - Clips and holding studs therefor.
    - Nibs.
    - Rings.

Pictures:
- Pictures of approved descriptions declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making jigsaw puzzles or children's blocks.
- Pictures, unmounted, declared by a manufacturer for use by him solely in making Christmas and other commemorative and greeting cards:
  - NOTE: Pictures having letterpress thereon other than the title of the picture and the name of the artist will not be admitted under this decision.

(*Continued on page* 917)

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Advertisement of Company Meeting

LEGAL AND GENERAL

ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED

IN HIS STATEMENT to shareholders, the Chairman, Viscount Harcourt, says that the figures for the triennium ended December 31, 1965, indicate the considerable expansion of the Society.

He records with pleasure that Mr. Alexander Meikle, CBE, CA, has joined the Society's Board and expresses thanks to the members of the Society's Overseas Boards and United Kingdom District Boards for their help and guidance.

Lord Harcourt reports that the amount and quality of new business of all classes were good during 1965, and thanks insurance brokers and other agents for their support.

He says that in the triennium 1963-1965 new life sums assured totalled £1,249 millions compared with £886 millions for the three years 1960-1962 and £549 millions for 1957-1959.

He refers to the introduction in 1965 of a new method of costing with-profit pension schemes, called Adaptable Funding. This gives maximum flexibility in the scale and type of benefits available for employees and has many other advantages, particularly in schemes in which pensions are based on salaries at or near retirement.

He remarks that a noteworthy feature of the individual life assurance business obtained is the very substantial increase in policies giving maximum life assurance protection, especially cover in the form of income benefits for families. He also refers to a new type of policy designed to provide continuing life assurance after retirement for members of pension schemes, and particularly those in senior positions.

The gross rate of interest earned on the life assurance and annuity fund increased from £6 6s. 0d. per cent in 1964 to £6 10s. 3d. per cent in 1965. During the triennium 1963-1965 the average gross rate of interest was £6 6s. 0d. per cent compared with £5 19s. 1d. per cent for the previous triennium. Throughout the triennium the Society's mortality experience was satisfactory.

Dealing with non-life business the Chairman says that fire business produced a very satisfactory surplus available for transfer to profit and loss account. Accident business as a whole showed a modest improvement in the underwriting surplus by comparison with 1964. Marine business showed a surplus for 1962 although no transfer is to be made to the profit and loss account. He expresses gratitude to Andrew Weir & Company Ltd. for their skilful management of the Society's marine business in the difficult conditions prevailing.

The total assests of the Society at December 31, 1965, amounted to £740,229,000 having increased during year by £71,769,000.

Lord Harcourt next reviews the Actuary's report on the triennial valuation of the Society's life and other long-term business. On this occasion £3,750,000 being a small part of the capital appreciation in the life and other long-term funds, has been brought into account, thereby increasing the balance sheet values of a small number of quoted shares to values still well below current market prices. Of this sum £750,000 has been set aside as a provision for possible future liability to capital gains tax. Including the remaining £3,000,000, the valuation of the life and other long-term funds discloses surpluses totalling £25,796,023.

Observing that in deciding how to allocate the emerging surpluses the first consideration must be the overall adequacy of reserves, the Chairman states that on this occasion the amount carried forward unappropriated in the life assurance and annuity fund has been increased to £5,011,818. The sum of £15,593,985 has been allocated to provide for bonuses for with-profit policyholders, leaving an amount of £4,800,000 available for transfer from the life assurance and annuity fund to the profit and loss account. Further transfers are made to this account of £225,000 from the sinking fund and £15,000 from the permanent sickness fund.

The directors have declared increased normal bonuses as follows for United Kingdom with-profit policies in force on December 31, 1965, which had not been converted to reduced paid-up contracts:

	Rate of bonus per cent per annum	
Type of contract	Declared three years ago	Now declared
Individual life policy	57/6 compound	60/- compound
Master endowment scheme	57/6 compound	60/- compound
Self-employed deferred annuity:		
Annual premium	36/6 simple	45/- simple
Single premium	36/6 simple	37/6 simple
Group pension scheme:		
Pension annuity fund	6/-	9/-
General annuity fund	12/6	20/-

In territories overseas also the normal bonus rate has been increased for certain classes of policy. The margins between the full declared rates and the interim rates have been deliberately widened to emphasise that current bonus rates are historically high.

Maturity bonuses under group pension annuity fund policies will be at the increased rate of 8½ per cent in respect of pensions arising on or after June 1, 1966, and similar bonuses are accorded for the first time to self-employed deferred annuity policies at the rate of 6½ per cent.

Arising from the writing-up of investments the directors have, without implying any precedent for the future, declared in respect of certain classes of United Kingdom with-profits policies and assurances a special bonus of 12½ per cent of bonuses attaching before the present normal declaration. Special bonuses have also been declared in respect of United Kingdom group pension policies.

Lord Harcourt then deals with the effects of the Finance Act, 1965. One important change in principle introduced by the Act of concern to policyholders is that that part of realised capital gains on investments which relates to life assurance business will in future be subject to capital gains tax and will, moreover, be charged at the corporation tax rate. This is almost entirely a levy on policyholders, and a relative injustice is introduced since the maximum personal rate of tax on long-term capital gains is 30 per cent, and many policyholders would be liable only to a lower rate than this.

Another new principle which seriously affects the Society is that, under the Act, income tax on dividends is subject to new provisions which means that the gross amount of dividend has to be provided from the profit and loss account instead of, as formerly, dividends net of income tax.

A further tax penalty is suffered because the Society can only allocate profits from its long-term funds to shareholders following its triennial valuation and income received in the years prior to the introduction of the new rules has already been subjected to both income tax and profits tax at a high combined rate. Under the new Schedule F, the amount paid to shareholders will again be subject to income tax.

The overall effect is that the cost in the profit and loss account of a given dividend will be increased by approximately two-thirds.

On all these matters the strongest representations have been and are still being made to both the Inland Revenue and the Government.

Lord Harcourt says the Society could not expect to meet the substantially increased costs of dividends out of normal profits and the directors have, therefore, made a special transfer of £1,500,000 from the internal reserve to the profit and loss account. This has enabled them to recommend to shareholders a final dividend of 2s. 6d. per share, making a total for 1965 of 5s. per share.

The charge in the 1965 profit and loss account of this dividend of 5s. per share is £2,381,250, compared with £1,762,500 net of income tax which would have been the charge under the previous system of taxation. Had the new system of taxation applied to the total dividend for the year, as it will in future, the cost to the profit and loss account would have been nearly £3,000,000.

Lord Harcourt comments that shareholders will share his disappointment with this result. It will be apparent from what he says, however, that it would have been more favourable but for the new tax legislation and it is to be regretted that expectations of an improvement which might reasonably have been held prior to the Finance Act, 1965, have been set back by that Act at a time when the Society's valuation position and financial strength remain as strong as ever, both in the short and long-term. He has no doubt, however, having regard to the quality of all classes of insurance business and the hope of more profitability in the fire and accident accounts, that the amount available for distribution will increase before long.

He then mentions the Board's recommendation to shareholders that the Society's shares should be subdivided to a nominal value of 1s. each.

The Chairman concludes by paying tribute to the General Manager, Mr. P. Cahill, and his colleagues throughout the world.

Advertisement of Company Meeting

LONRHO LIMITED

Review of Operations - 1965

THE FOLLOWING are extracts from the annual report of Lonrho Limited, which was issued on April 5:

Profit and Dividend.—The profit of the Group before taxation amounted to £1,823,300 and the dividend for the year was 1s. 1½d. per 5s. share on the issued capital of 5,720,278 shares.

Mining.—Henderson's Transvaal Estates Limited, became a subsidiary on September 30, 1964, with the result that extensive coal mining interests in the Republic of South Africa were brought into the Group. The Henderson collieries have an annual saleable output of over 2 million tons of coal.

Coal mining for the year to September 30, 1965, accounted for £413,112 of the figure of £850,264 shown as the mining profits in the consolidated accounts.

A rationalization of the Rhodesian mining interests of the Coronation Syndicate Group was put into effect by transferring all mining properties, assets and liabilities into a single wholly-owned Rhodesian registered subsidiary which was renamed Corsyn Consolidated Mines Limited. The Rhodesian mines recorded a year of not inconsiderable success. For the first time in many years the total ore reserves as at the financial year end showed an increase, rising from 547,000 tons to 627,000 tons. This trend is expected to continue. Despite a decrease in average value from 8.8 dwts. to 8.0 dwts. per ton, the gross gold content in the reserves increased by some 11,000 ozs.

Production from the gold mines of the Group totalled 90,325 ozs. of fine gold, equivalent to 16 per cent of the Rhodesian output. The resultant working profit for the year amounted to £396,544.

Land and Ranching.—The Group's land holdings in Africa comprise 928,000 acres of ranching land and 122,000 acres of other land. This total of 1,050,000 acres, with the buildings and improvements thereon, stands in the consolidated balance sheet at £1,803,427.

The ranches are situated in the Matabeleland and Midland areas of Rhodesia. At September 30, 1965, 45,523 head of cattle were held on the ranches as compared with 45,630 at September 30, 1964. Sales during the year totalled 7,984 head, resulting in a gross revenue to the Group of £228,880.

Sugar.—The Sugar Corporation of Malawi Limited was registered during the year with a capital of £3,000,000. Outstanding progress has been made with the growing of cane under spray irrigation at Nchola on the Lower Shire River, and production is expected to commence in July of this year. To this date 2,000 acres of cane have been planted, all grown under spray irrigation. By August the total area under cane will have reached 4,300 acres and this should ensure an annual production of about 30,000 tons of sugar. Internal consumption in Malawi is at the moment of the order of 20,000 tons per annum.

The sugar factory is now nearing completion and will embody some of the most recent developments in sugar extraction technique. One of the outstanding features of this project is that production will start only 18 months after bush clearing of the land was commenced.

Motor Trade.—Through its subsidiaries the Group sells motor vehicles, spare parts and accessories, both wholesale and retail, throughout central Africa and in Tanzania. The Group profits from motor trading increased to £410,094 in the financial year ended September, 1965, as compared with £189,706 in the previous year. This improvement was due to increased sales in Rhodesia, Zambia and Malawi and to the acquisition of a controlling interest in Riddoch Motors Limited, Tanzania.

Breweries.—Reference was made last year to the acquisition of controlling shareholdings in Heinrich's Syndicate Limited and H.S. Investments (Pvt.) Limited. These Companies own and operate 21 breweries and distribute "Chibuku" beer throughout Zambia and Rhodesia. The products have great food value and thus enjoy considerable local popularity. Distribution is effected in bulk by a fleet of 110 tankers and some 70 other motor vehicles to established taverns, beer gardens, mines, industries, farms and estates. The market is being steadily extended into the rural areas. The Group also manufactures protein fortified non-alcoholic beverages and biscuits for retailing by trading stores.

Investments.—At September 30, 1965, the book value of the Group's outside investments was £1,568,510. The excess of market and Directors' valuations over book value reflected an aggregate appreciation of £1,212,422. Profit on realizations, dividends and interest received by the Group during the year, less interest paid, totalled £120,731.

Copies of the full annual report may be obtained from the Registrar, Lonrho Ltd., Cheapside House, London, E.C.2.

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NOTE: Pictures having letterpress thereon, other than the title of the picture and the name of the artist, are not to be admitted under this decision.

Pictures, unmounted, of approved descriptions, whether or not having attached thereto and forming part thereof artificial animals or other objects (or representations thereof) declared by a manufacturer of calendars and showcards for use by him only in making calendars or showcards which otherwise will be completely made in New Zealand (including the making of any date pads or other attachments of paper or cardboard) from paper and/or cardboard in ordinary commercial condition and large sizes as usually purchased by manufacturing stationers.

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Approved:

Manufacture of:

(1) Pharmaceutical preparations.

(2) Toilet preparations.

(3) Culinary and flavouring essences.

(4) Printing inks.

(5) Germicides.

(6) Synthetic resins.

Propylene glycol mono laurate declared by a manufacturer for use by him only for approved industrial purposes:

Approved:

(1) Making toilet preparations.

(2) Making adhesives.

Propylene oxide.

Proviscol.

Prowax 2295 I. A.

Pumps:

Caps, tin, curled, not exceeding 2 inches in diameter, for use in making kerosene pumps.

Crankshafts, being steel drop forgings, unmachined, declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making (not repairing) petrol distributing pumps.

Diaphragms, rubber, declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making agricultural hand spray pumps, or in repairing such pumps made by him.

Floats, copper, cylindrical, declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making petrol vending pumps of the kerbside type.

Valve seats, washers, and gaskets, rubber, declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making petrol vending pumps of the kerbside type.

Details of the substantive tariff rates can be seen at Room E54, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 468). Trade associations thought to be interested have been informed and it is suggested that any British firm wishing to make representations might get in touch with its trade body.

Firms proposing to submit independent representations and requiring further information should approach the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2320), quoting reference CRE 11806/G.

Any British firm or trade association intending to make representations is asked to advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

This list may possibly contain words which are registered as trade marks in relation to certain kinds of goods.

AUSTRALIA

Details of tariff changes

DETAILS ARE GIVEN BELOW of the changes made in the Australian Customs Tariff by Customs Tariff Proposals which came into effect on March 31, 1966.

Tariff Item	Goods	Former Duties		New Duties	
		General	Preferential	General	Preferential
59.03	Bonded fibre fabrics and articles of bonded fibre fabrics whether or not impregnated or coated:				
59.03.1	Bonded fibre fabrics, not made up:				
59.03.110	As prescribed by by-law	Free	Free	No change	
59.03.190	Other	20%	20%	15%	15%
59.03.900	Other	42½% Plus Primage Duty 10%	20% Plus Primage Duty 5%	25%	15%

UNITED STATES

Tariff reductions - Agreement with the United Kingdom

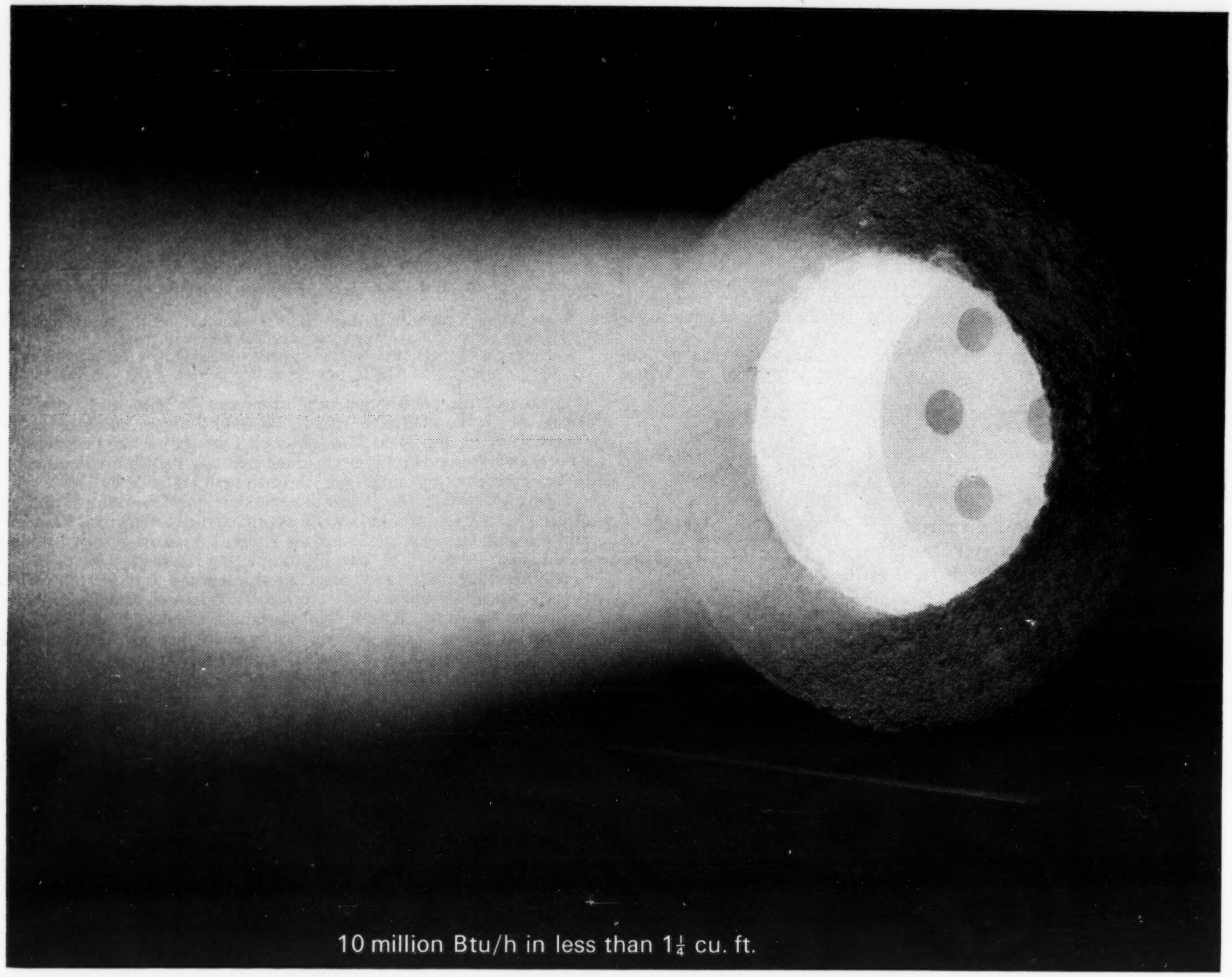
THE UNITED STATES is in the course of re-negotiating its Schedule of tariff concessions under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, with the other contracting parties to the GATT. This has been necessitated by the entry into force some two years ago (August 31, 1963) of the new United States tariff which resulted in numerous incidental duty rate changes. For the United Kingdom and Hong Kong there were greater rate increases than decreases and compensatory United States tariff reductions were called for.

The United States has recently made an agreement with the United Kingdom providing for such compensatory reductions and these are listed below. The reductions are effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on and after May 1, 1966. The staging of the reductions is required by the provisions of the United States Trade Expansion Act.

TSUS item	Description	Present rate of duty	Rates of duty, effective May 1				
			1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	Articles not specially provided for, of unspun fibrous vegetable materials:						
222.60	Of one or more of the materials bamboo, rattan, willow, or chip	25% *ad val.*	24% *ad val.*	23% *ad val.*	22% *ad val.*	21% *ad val.*	20% *ad val.*
	Shaped refractory and heat-insulating articles not specially provided for, and structures of refractory or heat-insulating articles:						
	[Pins, spurs, stilts, and thimbles, all the foregoing used in the manufacture of ceramic articles]						
	[Carbon or graphite crucibles]						
	[Earthenware and stoneware crucibles]						
531.37	Porcelain and subporcelain refractory articles	45% *ad val.*	40% *ad val.*	36% *ad val.*	31% *ad val.*	27% *ad val.*	22·5% *ad val.*
	Articles not specially provided for:						
792.60	Of ivory	12% *ad val.*	11% *ad val.*	11% *ad val.*	10% *ad val.*	9% *ad val.*	8% *ad val.*

(The bracketed language in the description column has been inserted only in order to clarify the scope of the numbered concession items.)

Inquiries may be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 3365).



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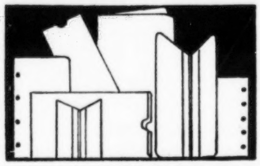

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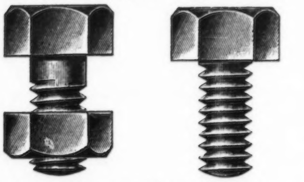

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The country of origin marking does not necessarily have to be in letters as large as those in the name and address of the importer or distributor, but should be readily legible and conspicuous.

Inquiries regarding this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department (United States Section), Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Abbey 7877, Ext. 2397).

THE PATENT OFFICE LIBRARY

'The Patent Office Library was at that time probably as good as any like collection of technical books and periodicals to be found anywhere else in the world.' (R. S. Hutton. *Recollections of a technologist*, 1964).

The author is referring to the early 1900's, but this national public reference library continues to attract increasing numbers of information scientists, research workers, patent agents, and consultants, 122,000 *came in* 1964. *Without formality your staff can have personal access to* 10 *miles of current scientific and technical literature, including* 9,000 *series of up-to-date periodicals and many books and patent specifications. Photocopies at* 9d. *a page can be provided quickly by post and immediately to personal callers. The Library is at Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2. Hours are* 10 *a.m. to* 9 *p.m. weekdays,* 10 *a.m. to* 1 *p.m. Saturdays.*

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CANADA

Customs rulings

THE FOLLOWING RULINGS have been made in Canada for Canadian customs purposes:

Of a class or kind not made in Canada.
Feeding machines of single file feeding design with or without air cleaning features for lining up and feeding non-reusable containers of bottle, jar and can types for delivery to filling machines.
Note: Memorandum D51-7 dated November 1 1965, in so far as it relates to the above feeding machines, is hereby superseded.
(Ruling effective April 5 1966).

The above information is contained in Canadian Department of National Revenue Memorandum D51-7-1 dated April 5 1966.

Of a class or kind made in Canada.
Radial drilling machines with capacities from the solid in cast iron and in steel of up to and including 1¼in. and 1½in., respectively, having a maximum distance from column to centre of spindle of up to and including 24½in.
(Ruling effective May 6 1966).

The above information is contained in the Canadian Department of National Revenue Memorandum dated D51-16-1 dated April 5 1966.

Section 37A value for duty

THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT have issued the following Orders in Council dated March 17, 1966, pursuant to Section 37A of the Customs Act.

Order in Council PC 1966-501 prescribes that the values for duty of belting materials from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as determined under Section 36 of the Customs Act, be reduced by deducting therefrom amounts equal to the following percentages of the said values:

Flexible steel belt lacing	49 per cent
Belt hook lacing	38 per cent
Conveyor belt lacing	37 per cent
Conveyor belt fasteners	26 per cent

Order in Council PC 1966-502 prescribes that the value for duty of pocket knives and scissors from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as determined under Section 36 or 37 of the Customs Act, be reduced by deducting therefrom an amount equal to 25 per cent of the said value.

Index to statistics published regularly in the Board of Trade Journal

A = annually; M = monthly; Q = quarterly ; 6-M = every six months.

Title	*Last published*
Balance of payments (Q)	8 April 1966
Business names registered (A)	4 Feb. 1966
Capital expenditure:	
By industry (Q)	8 April 1966
Distributive and service trades (Q)	14 Jan. 1966
Annual inquiry (A)	31 Dec. 1965
Expected capital expenditure (6-M)	28 Jan. 1966
Catering trades turnover (M)	15 April 1966
Chemical industries production (6-M)	3 Dec. 1965
Companies:	
Income and finance (Q)	11 Feb. 1966
New companies registered (M)	25 Mar. 1966
Property companies (A)	6 Nov. 1964
Credit:	
Instalment credit business (M)	8 April 1966
International trade credit (A)	7 May 1965
Engineering and electrical goods:	
Deliveries of certain products (Q)	25 Mar. 1966
Production, exports and orders (M)	25 Mar. 1966
ECGD business (Q)	4 Feb. 1966
Film industry:	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	1 April 1966
Cinema admissions and takings (M)	15 April 1966
Overseas payments and earnings (A)	31 Dec. 1965
Registrations of films (A)	28 Jan. 1966
Trends in film-going (A)	10 Sept. 1965
Food consumption levels (A)	20 Aug. 1965
Foreign trade:	
Commonwealth trade (A)	25 June 1965
Sterling area trade summary (Q)	25 Feb. 1966
Trends in exports of manufactures (A)	3 Dec. 1965
World trade and production (Q)	18 Mar. 1966
Foreign trade of the UK:	
Trade by air (6-M)	12 Nov. 1965
Unit value and volume index nos. (M)	15 April 1966
Value of overseas trade (M)	This week
Gold and convertible currency reserves (M)	15 April 1966
Hairdressing trades turnover (M)	15 April 1966
Hire purchase:	
Assets and liabilities of HP companies (Q)	18 Feb. 1966
Business (M)	8 April 1966
Industrial building provisional figures (Q)	21 Jan. 1966
Industrial production:	
Index nos. (M)	25 Mar. 1966
N. Ireland index (M)	1 April 1966
Insurance companies:	
Assets (A)	9 July 1965
Transactions (Q)	1 April 1966
Investments and earnings overseas (A)	9 April 1965
Laundries and dry cleaners turnover (M)	15 April 1966
Machine tools deliveries and orders (M)	1 April 1966
Man-made fibres	
Analysis of production (A)	8 April 1966
Averages and totals (Q)	31 Dec. 1965
Deliveries (Q)	4 Feb. 1966
Production (M)	8 April 1966
Motor industry:	
Car and commercial vehicle production (M)	25 Mar. 1966
Motor trades turnover (M)	1 April 1966
Nationalized industries overdrafts (M)	1 April 1966
Partnerships registered (A)	4 Feb. 1966
Pension funds:	
Assets (A)	9 July 1965
Transactions (Q)	11 Mar. 1966
Retail prices index (M)	1 April 1966
Retail trade:	
Index nos. (M)	8 April 1966
N. Ireland index (M)	25 Mar. 1966
Shipping movement at UK ports (M)	1 April 1966
Stocks:	
Manufacturers', wholesalers' and distributors' (Q)	8 April 1966
Retail (M)	8 April 1966
Textiles:	
Clothing and textiles orders and deliveries (M)	This week
Cotton production (M)	This week
Wholesale houses sales (M)	15 April 1966
Wool exports (Q)	18 Feb. 1966
Wool output (M)	This week
Tourism:	
International tourism (A)	10 Sept. 1965
UK tourist traffic (M)	8 April 1966
Wholesale prices:	
Average prices of selected commodities (A)	25 Feb. 1966
Index nos. (M)	15 April 1966

Board of Trade Departments, etc.

Subject	*Last published*
Board of Trade addresses	21 Jan. 1966
Board of Trade regional organization	18 Mar. 1966
British and Commonwealth chambers of commerce and other British business organizations overseas	11 Mar. 1966
British commercial representatives overseas	18 Mar. 1966
Directory of Board of Trade departments and their work	14 Aug. 1964
ECGD local offices	4 Mar. 1966
Official Receivers' offices	5 Nov. 1965
United States consular offices in the UK	24 Dec. 1965

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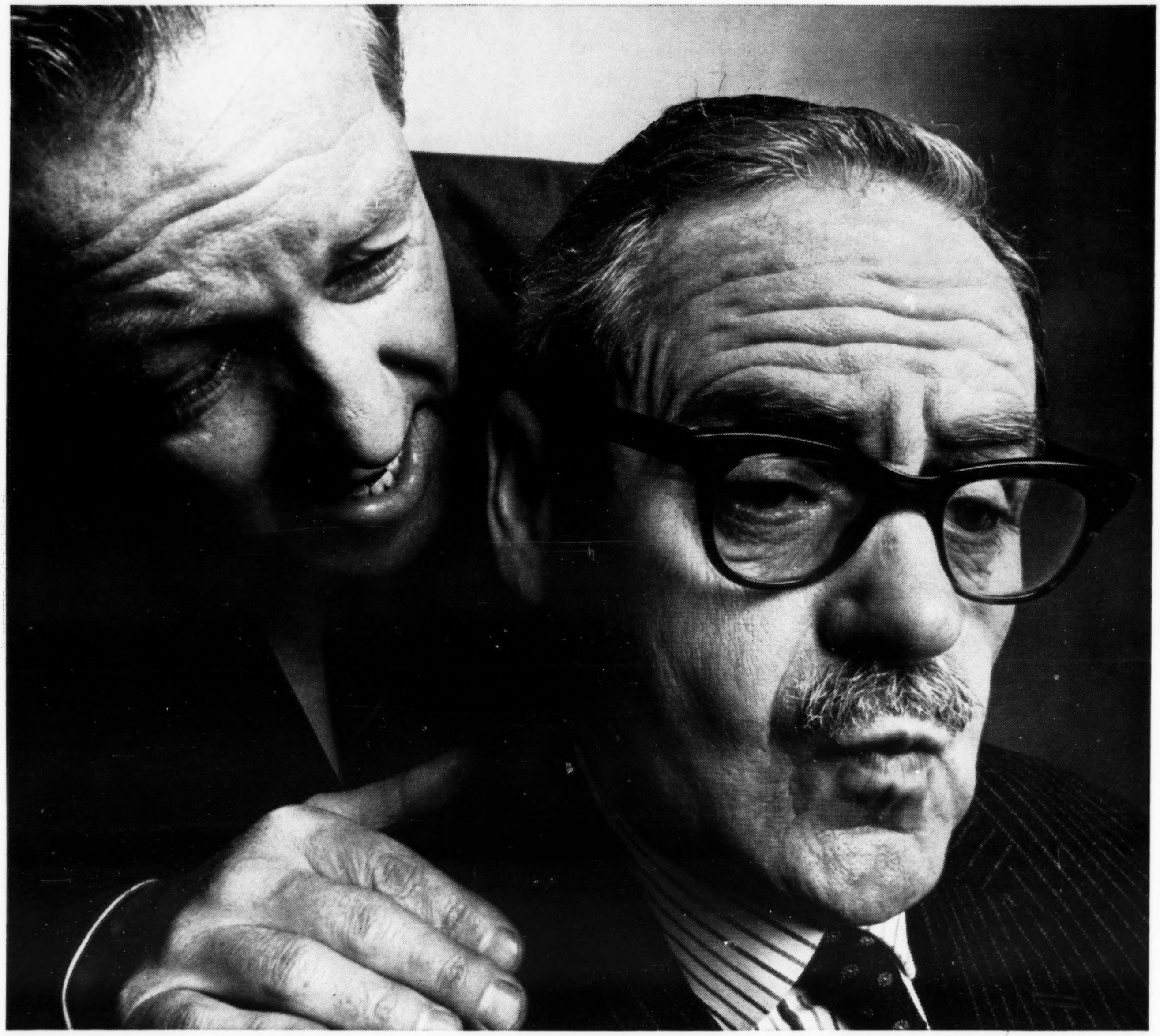

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